REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,177.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Sharp, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th February 1872, at 4 P.M.

Feb. 1872.		Feb. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY 13	Leave Colombo	22
„ Ratnagherry 14	„ Galle	23
„ Vingoria 14	„ Negapatam	26
„ Carwar 15	„ Madras	29
„ Mangalore 16		March.
„ Cannanore 17	„ Cocanada	2
„ Tellicherry 17	„ Vizagapatam	3
„ Calicut 18	„ Bimlipatam	3
„ Beypore 18	„ Gopaulpore	4
„ Cochin 19	„ False Point	5
„ Alleppy 20	Arrive CALCUTTA	6
„ Tuticorin 21		

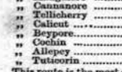
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th February 1872, at noon.

Feb. 1872.		March 1872
Leave BOMBAY 16	Leave BUSSORAH	6
„ Kurrachee 20	Arrive Fao	6
Arrive Guadur 21	„ Bushire	8
„ Muscat 23	„ Lingo	13
„ Bunder Abbas 25	„ Bunder Abbas	15
„ Lingo 27	„ Muscat	17
„ Bushire 29	„ Guadur	20
March.		
„ Fao 2	Leave Kurrachee	22
Arrive BUSSORAH 2	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th February, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Suez Canal.)

To be despatched next Month.

THE fine new S.S. RED GAUNTLET, Captain Mann, 1,429 Tons, Classed 100 A 1, 200 Horse Power effective, will be despatched as above. This Vessel is fitted with supe. ior accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th January 1872.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

THE fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., G. Matthews Commander, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of February. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL £45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare; under 3—Free.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

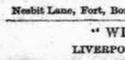
For passages apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL



THE S.S. ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, will be despatched again on the 25TH FEBRUARY. This favourite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 30 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class ..... Rs. 500 | Second Class ..... Rs. 300

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February 1872.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To follow the Orlando.)

The Fine New Steamer

VIRAGO,

1,500 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the

20TH MARCH,

HAS excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board:—

	First Class.	Second Class.
TO SUEZ	Rs. 200	Rs. 200
TO LIVERPOOL	„ 500	„ 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 25th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£8	
Suez	36	24	8	Including Wines.
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY of PEKIN, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th February 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship MOFUSSILITE, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Rae will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain Rae, Ship Mofussilite.

Bombay, 7th February 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 12th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE, 3,742 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 13th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ELLORA (1,727 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 10th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LONDON, VIA HAVRE.

(Calling at Cannanore and off Colombo for Passengers, should sufficient inducement be offered.)

To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship MALABAR, 1,219 Registered Tons, Charles Douglas, R. N. R., Commander.

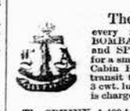
The accommodation and arrangements on board of this vessel being exceptionally good, a favourable opportunity is presented to Passengers proceeding Home via the Cape. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th February 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th February, the URANUS, 3,308 Tons, on or about the 10th March, the HUNGARIA, 3,652 tons, or another LARGE Passenger Steamer, on or about the 10th April.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck, with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19	0
To Port Said	£30	£14	6
To Suez	£26	£13	7
To Aden	£16	£ 7	13

The Imperial Mail Steamer URANUS, 3,308 Tons, 400 H.P., which has excellent accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess, will leave Bombay on or about the 10th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE PER URANUS AND HUNGARIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£50 0	£25 0	£10 0
To Port Said	£37 0	£23 0	£14 6
To Suez	£36 0	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by ALL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupied only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are fitted expressly for this service, special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class	£13
Second Class	£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

Reduced Fares for Families, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 30th January 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK BEAMS, PLANKS, BOARDS, AND SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mazagon Darookhana, about 150 tons of superior Teak Beams, Planks, Boards, and Scantlings, in small convenient lots, to suit the requirements of purchasers.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Victoria Phaeton by Somerville, in good order, with a pair of handsome Bay Studbred Geldings, 8 years old, free from vice, and believed to be sound. The Horses go in single harness also.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th February 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

At 1 P.M.

(Property of an Officer left for England.)

A Bay Arab Horse, good in single or double harness.

(If not previously disposed of.)

A handsome high-caste Bay Arab Horse, 8 years old, 14-3, a splendid mover, goes in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, one case of Law and Miscellaneous Books, the same comprises, Addison on the Law of Torts, Lord Erskine's Speeches, Norton's Law of Evidence, Nelson's Commentaries on the Criminal Procedure Code, Dr. Washburn's Easements and Servitudes, The Code Napoleon, Dr. Irving's Civil Law, Wartson's Legal Maxims, Norton's Topics of Jurisprudence, Wills on Circumstantial Evidence, Dicey and Besanquet's Statutes of Limitation, Law Magazine and Law Review, Ayckbourne's Chancery Practice, American Law Review, N. W. P. High Court Reports, The Punjab Record, Madras High Court Reports, Bombay High Court Reports, Norton's leading cases in Hindu Law, The Law Examination Reporter, Chitty's forms in Common Law, Bourke's Indian Civil Procedure Code, Seton on Decrees, Stoke's Indian Succession Act, Braithwaite's Writ and Record Practices of the High Court of Chancery, Smith's Law of Contracts, and various other Law Books.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built buggy, Choice Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of G. Norman, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Riding Horse, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st, and THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plate, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of the Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th February 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO PARIS VIA BRINDISI FOR £55, INCLUDING TRANSIT IN EGYPT.

THE S.S. NEERA, sailing 15th instant, has accommodation for a few First-Class Passengers. THROUGH TICKETS will be given as above per STEAMERS of the ITALIAN COMPANY from Alexandria to Brindisi, and thence by Rail via the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th February 1872.

MASONIC BALL.

A MASONIC BALL will be given in the Masonic Hall, Cumballa Hill Road, on TUESDAY, the 27th February 1872. Brethren of both Constitutions are INVITED to SUBSCRIBE. Subscription, Rs. 15. For particulars please to communicate with Secretary, Lodge Perseverance, care of Messrs. THOMSON and Co., Chemists, Fort, or the W. M., 29, Grant Road.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. ADA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th February 1872.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of the Acts of the Legislative Council of India for the year 1863, and in the matter of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, a Hindu, Insolvent trader of Bombay.

Upon reading the Affidavit of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, the Insolvent abovenamed, affirmed in this matter on the Twenty-fifth day of January, and re-affirmed on the Seventh February, instant, and hereunto annexed, marked B.; and on hearing Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, his Solicitors, I order that the said Insolvent trader, PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, do have, and he is hereby granted, an ORDER of DISCHARGE under Sections XXIII. and XXIV. of the said Act XXVIII. of 1863, unless on this Order being advertised in the *Bombay Government Gazette* once, and in one English and one Guzerati Daily Newspaper three times, good and sufficient cause to the contrary is shown before the sitting Judge, in Chambers, on the 23rd day of February, at half-past ten of the clock. And I further order that this Order be forthwith advertised in the manner aforesaid in the said *Gazette* and Newspapers.—Dated this 8th day of February 1872.

L. H. BAYLEY.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Solicitors to the said Premchund Roychund.

WANTED, by a House of Business in Bombay, a good NATIVE ACCOUNTANT, capable of balancing books kept by double entry; must write neatly and expeditiously. References must be good as to capability, &c. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem. Security required. Also a good Godown-keeper. Salary Rs. 40. Address C. B. X., *Bombay Gazette*.

TRADE MARK.

ROBERT YOUNGER'S PALE ALE.

In Casks of 4 doz. Quarts..... Rs. 20 per Cask.
„ „ 8 „ Pints..... „ 28 „

Apply to the Godown-keeper.

GRENDON, TIPPETT, & Co., Sole Agents.

9, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell	at Rs. 25	per Dozen.
Do. Carbonell & Co	„ 30	„
Do. J. Sandbach & Son's	„ 24	„
Do. Wachhope, Moodie, & Hope's	„ 24	„
Do. M. F. Guimaraens & Son's	„ 20	„
Do. do. old pale dry	„ 28	„
CHAMPAGNE—Rumart pere et fils	„ 24	„
Do. do.	Qts. 42	„
Do. do. Magnums	„ 82	„
Do. Arthur H. Browning's	Qts. 20	„
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s superior	Qts. 24	„
Do. Boutcilean & Co. 3 Daggers	„ 16	„
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien	„ 13	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE, specially prepared for India.

CREAMING BROWN	Rs. 37	per doz. qts.
EXTRA DRY SILLERY	„ 36	„ „ „
Do. ditto	„ 38	„ 2 „ pts.
THERCELIN'S CHAMPAGNES, most excellent pure Wines.		
VERZENAY	Rs. 34	per doz. qts.
SILLERY	„ 28	„ „ „
SPARKLING MOSELLE, BRAUENBERGER	„ 32	„ „ „
Do. ditto ditto	„ 36	„ 2 „ pts.
Do. HOCK, superior	„ 30	„ „ qts.
Do. ditto	„ 34	„ 2 „ pts.

Also, now landing OCEAN, from Bordeaux:—

COTES THOUSAC CLARET	at Rs. 24 per doz.

This Wine cannot be equalled at the price in Bombay.

ST. JULIEN, superior	at Rs. 12 per doz.
HAUT ST. ESTEPHE	at „ 12 „

BASS'S PALE ALE, bottled by PURT of London, in casks and cases.

CHLORALUM, the NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT, both in Powder and Liquid. The Undersigned are prepared to enter into Contracts for the SUPPLY of this most useful DISINFECTANT to Municipal Ties or other large Consumers.

The Chloralum Review, and copy of various Notices in the London Journals forwarded on application.

R. L. SOUTHERN & Co.,
Forbes Street.

CHOICE TABLE DELICACIES

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

FRENCH PATES;
(Truffled or Plain)
de
Foie Gras; Foie de Canard;
Becasses; Becassines;
Alloucttes; Cailles;
Grives; Lievre;
Palombes; Perdreaux;
Pluviers; Volaille.

Cuisses et Ailles de Dinde
Andouillettes
Preds de Porc Truffes.

FRENCH VEGETABLES
of the choicest qualities, direct from Bordeaux

Asperges; Artichaux;
Carottes; Cardons;
Celeri; Champignons;
Haricots; Navets;
Pois au Naturel; Pois au Beurre;
Tomate; Truffles Pures.

Moutarde des Indes.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DESSERT DELICACIES
of the choicest quality
JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS
of last Summer's produce, in exquisite condition.

FRUITS IN JUICE AND SYRUP
direct from Nice.

APRICOT PULP
for making Ices.

FINEST ELEME FIGS
direct from Smyrna.

BLOOM MUSCATEL RAISINS
direct from Malaga.

JORDAN ALMONDS
of the finest size and quality.

NORMANDY PIPPINS,
the choicest picked fruits.

FANCY CHOCOLATES
of twenty-five varieties.

NOUGAT AUX PISTACHES
Surfin, de Montelimart.

LIQUEUR BONBONS,
Fruits and Eggs.

BONBON COSSAQUES.
of twenty varieties.

FRENCH PLUMS
of last Summer's produce,
DIRECT FROM BORDEAUX.

DESSERT BISCUITS.

Orange.	Lemon.
Karlsbad.	Wafer.
Ginger.	Palace.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India, corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

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The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

REDUCED PRICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

POSITIVELY

LAST NIGHT,

PREVIOUS TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE OF THE

ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE.

FRIDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY 1872.

A MONSTER PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3	Stalls	Rs. 2
Family Ticket to admit 4	„ 10	Gallery	„ 1
Pit	8 annas.		

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock. Tickets may be had and Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen.

WANTED, a CLERK who understands BOOK-KEEPING. Address "S 2," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO UP-COUNTRY SHOPKEEPERS.—The last of the shipment PALE ALE, ex CITY OF CASHMERE, which arrived 10th instant, having been DELIVERED and PAID FOR, intending purchasers are recommended to send forward their Orders to Bombay in anticipation for the parcel ex City of Pekin, from the Clyde, due shortly.

JAMES BOGIE,
Agents for Messrs. Aitken & Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1872.

NOTICE TO CONNOISSEURS OF FINE AMERICAN TOBACCO.

THE Undersigned, Sole Agent for Western India of George Campbell & Co., begs to announce that about the 1st proximo will be received, *viâ* Liverpool, per Steamer STIRLING, an Assorted Shipment of 47 packages VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, comprising several of the Brands whose reputation has been established in other Markets.

JAMES BOGIE.

Bombay, 16th January 1872.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M. on SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, for a STEAM VESSEL to CONVEY HENCE to KURRACHEE, and to be THERE DISCHARGED, a BATTERY of EUROPEAN FIELD ARTILLERY with HORSES. The Vessel to be ready to leave this completed with coal and Provisions on the 19th instant. The Provisions, with the exception of those for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will be supplied by Government.

Tenders should specify the rates at which they are prepared to perform the above duty with and without Coal.

For further particulars apply to the Agent for Transports.

The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charter-parties as well as Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 7th February 1872.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M. on SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, for the SERVICES of a STEAM VESSEL, capable of CONVEYING a BATTERY of NATIVE ARTILLERY and DETAILS hence to ADEN AND BACK, the Vessel to be discharged on return at Bombay. The Vessel tendered to be ready for service not later than the 19th instant completed with Coal and Provisions. Provisions, with the exception of those for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will be supplied by Government.

Tenders should specify the rates at which they are prepared to perform this duty with or without Coal.

For further particulars apply to the Agent for Transports.

The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charter-parties as well as Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 7th February 1872.

NOTICE to TOBACCO DEALERS, CAPTAINS AND DUBASHES of SHIPS.—The Steamer STIRLING should be in before the 30th, and out of the 47 Packages VIRGINIA MANUFACTURE coming by her a portion will if desired be sold in BOND, but for this early application is necessary.

Messrs. G. CAMPBELL & Co., with the view of facilitating PROMPT SALES and REDUCING WAREHOUSE CHARGES, have advised me in anticipation that the "Cricket," "Air the Rage," "Tallisman" brands are amongst their best light Tobaccos; also that the "Victory," "Royal Navy" ½ lbs., and "Prince Alfred" pounds, and "Havelock" and "Prince Alfred" ½ lbs. are black work, moderately priced, but most suitable for ships' stores.

Three Cases sundry marks Cut Tobacco will be sold cheap.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 27th January 1872.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of all INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS, LIKEWISE TO THE TOBACCO TRADE.

MESSRS. Geo CAMPBELL & Co. (whose Agency for Western India the Subscriber has recently undertaken) are freely admitted in Liverpool to be one of the most extensive if not indeed now *the largest* exporters of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco. A reference to "Melbourne Prices Current" will show that since their name first appeared there, some five years ago, their "Raven" brand has steadily gained ground in the estimation of the Trade, and now tops the market.

Messrs. G. C. & Co. have only comparatively lately given much attention to India, but the marked favour with which their Manufacture has been received on the Bengal side, has induced them not only to increase their shipments to Calcutta, but likewise to initiate a regular trade in Tobacco to this port on a scale which it is believed has not been attempted by any other exporting Firm.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 29th January 1872.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 820 of 1867.

MADHOWJEE DAYAL and PRAGJEE DAYAL, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing in Mazgoo Senoy Street, in the Island of Bombay.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

NURROTUM NARRONJEE, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Gaiwadi, in the Island of Bombay; DWARKADASS NARRONJEE; NANDIBAI, widow of the late Narronjee Jetha, deceased; and DEVCOREBAI, widow of the late Dayal Narronjee, deceased, respectively, Hindoo Inhabitants, and residing in the above mentioned Mazgoo Senoy Street.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order of Reference made in the above Suit and bearing date the 2nd day of April 1868, NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the ESTATE of the late NARRONJEE JETHA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, in the Pleadings in this Suit mentioned, who died at Benares on or about the year 1848, or affecting the ESTATE of DAYAL NARRONJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, (eldest son of the said Narronjee Jetha deceased,) in the Pleadings in this Suit mentioned, who died in Bombay on or about the 7th day of November 1868, are hereby required to file such claims, in writing, in my Office, in the Court House, within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be precluded from any benefit under the said Order.—Dated this 16th day of January 1872.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Solicitors for Plaintiff, Madowjee Dyal.

PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON,

JUST RECEIVED PER SUEZ CANAL.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In Cut, per lb	0 14	1 0

J. HUDSON WATSON & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,

ABERDEEN,

Would recomm

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET was uneasy, but there was not much change in the rates.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE undermentioned Sales are reported to have been made yesterday by European houses :—

PIECE GOODS.

						Rs. A. P.
500	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	7 lbs.	4 13 6
500	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8½ lbs.	5 12 0
500	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	6½ lbs.	4 8 6
250	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	6½ lbs.	4 9 3
500	,,	,, ,,(common)	45 ,,	39 ,,	8 lbs.	5 9 0
100	,,	,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	9 lbs.	6 8 0
420	,,	,, ,, (Fine)	40 ,,	39 ,,	5½ lbs.	4 4 0
500	,,	Shirtings	40 ,,	39 ,,	6 lbs.	4 5 6
250	,,	,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.	5 0 0
1,500	,,	,, Jaconets	40 ,,	20 ,,	2½ lbs.	2 3 0

COTTON.

100	candies	New Broach (15 days)	...	...	Rs. 295
50	,,	Old Dhollera (ready)	...	...	,, 245
150	,,	,, ,,	...	...	,, 246-47
100	,,	,, ,,	...	...	,, 240-49
100	,,	New Khandeish (ready)	...	...	,, 265 to 272
100	,,	Old Dhollera ,,	...	...	,, 246
100	,,	New Oomrawuttee (full pressed bales)			,, 279
100	,,	,, Broach M.G. (ready)	...	...	,, 296
200	,,	,, ,, (15 days)	...	...	,, 297
125	,,	,, Akote ,,	...	...	,, 283
178	,,	,, ,, (ready full pressed bales)			,, 283
25	,,	Old Verumgaum (ready)	...	...	,, 236
100	,,	,, Dhollera ,,	...	...	,, 236-40
25	,,	,, ,,	...	...	,, 244
200	,,	,, Verumgaum (W. S.)	...	...	,, 215-27½
125	,,	,, Compta (ready)	...	...	,, 219
150	,,	New Broach M.G. (ready)	...	...	,, 292-294
150	,,	,, Oomrawuttee	...	...	,, 276-77
25	,,	,, Verumgaum (30th April)	...	...	,, 267

YARNS.

12 bales T. Red, Nos. 30 and 60 ... ... As. 23

METALS.

1,500	cwts.	Copper Braziers...	...	... Rs. 49 to 49-4
1,000	,,	Hoop Iron	...	... ,, 6-6

DAILY IMPORTS.—8TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Stirling (s), 14 cases hardware, Dewjee Canjee; 1,959 deal boards, Ardaser Burjorjee & Co.; 512 bundles hoop iron, Tyabjee Gopejee.

FROM LONDON.

St. Olaf (s), 11 cases oilmanstores, Sorabjee Pestonjee & Co.

Persia (s), 300 boxes brandy, Hormusjee Pestenjee Sons.

Nelson, 30 casks paints, Heptoola Allybhoy; 2,670 plates spelter, Campbell Mitchell & Co.

Stirling (s), 50 drums turpentine, Heptoola Allybhoy.

Ardgowan, 60 cases yellow metal braziers, Shamjee Jadowjee; 7,351 bars Swedish iron, Stenhouse & Co.

Roodvee, 230 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Sir John Lawrence, 21 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

White Adder, 45 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Pekin, 49 cases sulphuric acid, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookia.

DAILY EXPORTS.—8TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Norah Gream, 195 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

Jane Law, 1 bale cotton, Nettaram Poonjaram.

Undaunted, 500 bales cotton, Remington & Co.

Bella Maria, 231 bales cotton, E. Spinzer & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Augusta, 22 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers.

Penguin (s), 1 bale hides, A. Festonjee; 115 bales cotton, Malsee Dewjee; 399 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 4 bales cotton, Remington & Co.; 11 bales cotton, Owen and Okell; 7 bales wool, Doongersee Gopejee; 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Doongersee Gopejee; 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 25 bales wool, Runchordass Bapoobhoy.

Atalanta (s), 4 bales cotton, Mahomed Esmail; 60 bales cotton, Hasum Mahomed; 24 bales cotton, C. S. Nadershaw; 25 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.; 28 bales coir yarn, J. P. Cornforth & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Doongersee Gopejee; 58 bales cotton, S. E. Sassoon.

Durham (s), 200 packages wet dates, Hamedbhoy Habibbhoy; 38 bales cotton, Rowjee Morarjee; 414 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 58 bags coffee, Ahmedsha Esufsha; 50 bales cotton, N. J. Ebram; 33 bales cotton, Suratram Bhuya; 50 bales cotton, Gungaram Buldew; 1,000 bundles gail, Curreebhoy Versey; 200 bales cotton, King & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Hurjeevun Nathu.

Khedive (s), 50 bales cotton, Owen and Okell; 6 bales cotton Odhewjee Purshotum; 35 bales cotton, V. Kessowjee.

Stirling (s), 35 bales cotton, Goolabchund Premchund; 54 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon; 50 bales cotton, P. J. Ebram; 200 bales cotton, Alsen, Riebe & Co.; 23 bales hides, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

Manila, 275 bales cotton, Chunelall Dulput.

Prince Patrick, 105 bales hem, Soonderdass Vagjee.

Neera (s), 77 bales cotton, Manucklall Gopaldass; 121 bales cotton, Canjee Megjee; 200 bales cotton, Mummowandass Tribhowandass; 50 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosen Fazul & Co.; 570 bags gall, Mannuckbhoy Mooncoo; 100 bales cotton and 34 bales wool, Shamjee Naronjee; 50 bales wool, Vizboocondass Amrootlall; 55 bales cotton, N. J. Ebram.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive (s), 29 cases cardamoms, and 780 bags coffee, B. I. S. N. Company; 272 packages ginger and 5 cases croton seed, B. I. S. N. Company; 50 boxes tea, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.; 7 cases peacock feathers, M. Mossance; 8 cases fishmaws, and 5 cases peacock feathers, Remoobhoy Khimjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 190 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 25 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 1 bale hides, Eduljee Wookerjee; 50 bales cotton, Kunkler, Prieswerck & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Khedive (s), 1 case peacock feathers and 2 bags cardamoms, Ebrieur Tucker Mahomed; 21 chests cassia, H. M. E. Kurmanee, and A. A. Cashanee,

FOR HONGKONG.

Burmah (s), 57 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon; 149 bales cotton, H. A. Esmail & Co.

Ellora (s), 85 chests M. opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 4 chests M. opium, Merwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 85 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 10½ chests M. opium, Ramdass Khimjee; 30 chests M. opium, Eduljee Framjee & Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Sphinx (s), 2 packages copra, 15 packages grass oil, and 28 bags pepper, Syed Hasson Bugdadee; 90 packages turmeric, and 35 packages dry ginger, Sooma Sullaman.

FOR PENANG.

M. de St. Aldegonde, 200 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR QUEENSTOWN.

Coriolar, 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—8TH FEBRUARY.

London..	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.	do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d	
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 15s. 0d.	
	Myrabolms & C'oir bills	£2 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	
Havre ...	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.	
	Coffee		
Overland..	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	Opium ,,	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships ,,	Rs. 4 per bale nominal	
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Ada (s)	Thatchell	London, Dec. 21.
	Thunderbolt	Goldwyn, Jy	Liverpool, Oct. 10.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Goolanar	Nacoda	Mozambique.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
5	J. C. Stephenson (s)	Beal	London, Dec. 23.
	Birmingham	Durham	Bombay, Dec. 19.
	Free Trade	Baker	San Francisco.
	Alice Buck	Snow	Galle, Jan. 9.
	Jacques Fourestier	Bernnate	Bordeaux, Sept. 23.
	Bordeaux	Constans	Port Champion W. Australia, Dec. 27.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.			
5	Deccan (s)	Soames	Calcutta.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—8TH FEBRUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom, 8th February, 2-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 4 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 8th February, 2-8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 8 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 8th February, 12-37 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 6 minutes.

Via Turkey, 7th February, 7-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 21 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 8th February, 3-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 33 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 7th February, 3-32 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 49 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 7th February, no time given.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 7th to 9 P.M. of the 8th February is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	4 49	0 21
,, Galle	7 24	1 4
,, Karrachee	2 22	0 10
,, Madras	1 46	0 9

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 8th Feb., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 8th Feb., 2-30 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 8th Feb., 1-9 P.M.; via Turkey, 7th Feb., 7-31 P.M. From America, via Russia, 7th Feb., 11-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

LONDON, 8th Feb., 2-40 P.M.—Latest date received from Calcutta 8th Feb., 12-37 P.M.

UMBALLA, 8th Feb., 7-38 P.M.—Subathoo office opened this day.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 8.

Byves, Captain, 2nd N. I., on leave from Poona.

Wood, Captain, 56th Foot, on duty, from Poona.

Toole, Captain, Quartermaster Deolalee, on leave, from Deolalee.

Bell, Captain, 86th Foot, on duty, from Poona.

Kirk, Lieutenant, 104th Foot, on duty, from Neemuch.

Loch, Major, 1st Light Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.

Currie, Captain, 1st Light Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.

Purvis, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Maclachlan, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Eaton, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Kirkee.

Hall, Major, Bombay Staff, on leave, from Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 8.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to the Cape of Good Hope and England, for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868 :—

Major R. S. Simonds, Ben. S. C.

Arrangements for fumigating and disinfecting vessels of the Bombay Marine after their occupation by troops suffering from infectious diseases, will in future be carried out by the Medical Department under the orders of the Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals, Presidency Division and Bombay Marine, in communication with the Marine Authorities.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868 :—

Captain F. Hammond, Ben. S. C.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for ten months, on medical certificate, under the fur. reg. of 1854 :—

Surg.-Maj. A. C. Macleod, M.D., Mad. Medical Establishment.

The following promotions are made in the Subordinate Medical Department, to complete the Establishment :—

Asst. Apothecaries Bemditto DeMello, No. 55, and Calisto Francis Luis, No. 57, to be Apothecaries.

The Government of India has ruled that attached officers when proceeding on field service with native regiments to which they stand attached, are entitled to a free passage on board ship for one horse each, required *bona fide* for their own use.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, from date of departure in April next, under rule 9 of the fur. regs. of 1868 :—

Surgeon N. Hopkins, Civil Surgeon at Kurrachee.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surg. G. Waters has been appointed as substantive pro tem Civil Surg. at Bushire, with effect from the 29th Nov. 1871.

H. E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to approve the following appointments under the Kattywar Agency :—

Mr. Vinayck Narayen Bhagwut to be Special Asst. Political Agent in charge of Limree, vice Mr. Karsandas Muljee, deceased.

Mr. Madhew Narayen Shirgaonkur to be special Asst. Political Agent in charge Rajkote, which is separated from the charge of Capt. Lang, who will continue in charge of the Gondul State alone.

Mr. Dhunjishaw Hormusjee, Actg. third extra Asst. Political Agent, to be Special Asst. in charge of Bantwa.

Mr. Jugrunnath Icharam to be fourth and Actg. third extra Asst Political Agent, during the employment of Mr. Dhunjishaw Hormusjee at Bantwa.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Major R. R. Wallace, Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Colonel Southey, deceased.

Mr. Sungutrai Kessoram Garibdasanee, a third class Mookhtyarkar of the Tatta talooka, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Magt. of the second class in the Kurrachee District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Pollen, C.S., has been appointed Supy. Asst. Collr., Khandeish, from the 15th ult.

Mr. G. Norman to act as Collr. and Magt. of Ahmednuggur during Mr. D'Oyly's absence on furlough, for twenty-one months, or until further orders.

Mr. H. E. Jacomb to act as Depy. Commr. of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D., during Mr. G. Norman's absence, or until further orders.

Mr. J. A. G. Duff has been re-appointed to act as Collr. and Magt of Khandeish from 8th ultimo.

Mr. J. H. Grant acted as Junior Collr. and Magt. of Nassick from 12th Sept. to 9th Nov. 1871, both days inclusive.

Mr. J. M. Campbell acted as second Asst. Collr. of Colaba from 6th Nov. to 23rd Dec. 1871, both days inclusive.

Mr. W. D'Oyly, Collr. and Magt. of Ahmednuggur, is allowed a furlough for 21 months from 4th prox., under chap. 2, sec. 7 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code.

Mr. W. H. Crowe, Actg. Second Assist. Collr. of Sholapoor, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from 3rd April next.

Mr. S. Bulkley to be Asst. Settlement Officer in Gujerat Revenue Survey, and an Asst. Collr. for Settlement duties, under the provisions of sec. VI. of Bombay Act. I. of 1865 in all the Collectorates of Gujerat.

Mr. Frederic L. Goldsmid to be Proby. Asst. Supt. in the Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey.

Mr. C. Davidson to be Proby. Asst. Supt. in the Rutnagherry, Revenue Survey.

Mr. H. M. Grant, Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, Rutnagherry, has been allowed by H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India extension of leave for two months, on sick certificate.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie to act as Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments during Mr. Jacomb's absence, or until further orders.

Messrs. Trebhuvundas Motichund Shah, D. B. Valles, Shantaram Vinayak Kantak, Kassum Veerjee Patell, and J. A. da-Gama, Sub-Assistant Surgeons, are attached for duty in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following order by the Government of India is republished for information and guidance :—

"Lt. R. A. Sargeaunt, R.E., Ex. Engr., fourth grade, and offg. Executive Engineer of Railway Accounts, Bombay, is confirmed in the latter post, with the rank of Controller, second class, fourth grade."

Major J. A. Smith, S. C., received charge of the office of the Supt. of Public Works, Rajkote, from Capt. J. G. E. Griffith, S. C., on the 22nd of Jan. 1872.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Shrikrishna Shastri Talekar and Vishnu Balkrishna Sohoni, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Educational Inspector, Khandeish Sub-Division, on the 5th ult.

Mr. K. T. Best, M.A., Head Master of the Ahmedabad High School, has been appointed to act as Professor of History and Political Economy in the Elphinstone College until further orders, with effect from the 11th Dec. 1871.

Mr. Mahadeo Vishnu Kane, B.A., First Asst. Master, Ahmedabad High School, to Act for Mr. K. T. Best until further orders, with effect from the above date.

Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Dalal, M.A., Head Master, Neriad High School, has been deputed to assist in the Mathematical teaching in the Elphinstone College, until further orders.

Surg. J. H. Sylvester, F.C.S., and Asst. Surg. G. A. Maconachie, M.B., respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Professor of Comparative Anatomy, and of those of Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, in the Grant Medical College, on the morning of the 26th ult.

Mr. Shrikrishna Shastri Talekar received charge of the office of Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmednuggur Sub-Division, on the 8th ult.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint George Ramsay Wilson, Esq., and the Rev. N. Pagani, to be members of the Burial Board in connection with the Sewree Cemetery, vice Rev. R. Jardine, and the Rev. J. Ciampi, proceeded to Europe.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to appoint the Rev Thomas Horsfall, in charge of the Cemetery, to be a Member of the Board.

The Rev. T. Higgins, Chaplain of Nusseerabad, has been allowed privilege leave for three months, from the 24th Jan. last.

[NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE] COMMISSIONER.]

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Messrs. G. Wilson and J. G. White respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collr. and Mag. of Broach on the 25th inst., before office hours.

Mr. J. W. Walker, Supy. Asst. Collr., Ahmedabad, delivered over charge of his office on the 16th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Khetshee Mansing is appointed a Member of the Municipal Commission of Mandul, in Ahmedabad, vice Pitamber Mansing, deceased.

Lt. G. R. B. Drummond and Mr. Jugjeevundass Khooshaldass, Mag. F. P., delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Supt. of Police, Surat, on the 16th Jan. 1872, after office hours.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 30.)

The following Extract from a Military Despatch from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, is published :—

"Despatch No. 87, dated 29th Dec. 1871.

"The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz. :—

Lt.-Col. A. Cannan, 6 months. Capt. L. C. Desborough, 6 months. Capt. E. Pecse, 6 months. Capt. F. Middlecoat, 4 months. Capt. P. Burges, 6 months.

"The under-mentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, viz. :—

Capt. H. G. Woods, Mad. S. C., 7th Dec. 1871.

Col. W. H. Crichton, C. B., 22nd Dec. 1871.

"With reference to your G. O. No. 214 of the 31st Aug. 1871, Lt. G. Lecky, S. C., has been granted furlough for two years under 1868's rules."

Head Quarters, Madras, 29th January 1872.

The following Extracts from Royal Arty. Regtl. Order No. 43, New Series, dated Horse Guards, War Office, 20th Dec. 1871, are re-published :—

Increase Pay.

The undermentioned officers have been raised to increase pay, from the dates specified against their names, viz :—

Lt. F. R. Ditmas, 29th Brigade, vice G. J. Burgmann, promoted, Dated 9th Sept. 1871.

Lt. G. S. Ramsay, 9th Brigade, vice J. Sladen, promoted Dated 1st Oct. 1871.

Lt. F. M. Turner, Depot Brigade, vice J. M. Murray, promoted. Dated 11th Nov. 1871.

Lt. J. F. F. Cuming, 9th Brigade, vice W. Tatham, promoted. Dated 15th Nov. 1871.

Lt. C. H. E. Adamson, 5th Brigade, vice C. S. Graham, seconded. Dated 25th Nov. 1871.

With reference to G. O. C. C. dated 23rd inst., page 29, it is notified that it has been intimated from the War Office, that 2nd Capt. C. W. Brereton is posted to I Baty. 14th Brigade, and is to proceed to England,—and 2nd Capt. the Hon. H. S. O'Grady has been posted to C Baty. 20th Brigade Royal Arty.

2nd Capt Brereton will, on arrival in England, report himself at the Horse Guards, War Office.

The following movements of officers are ordered at the public expense :—

Second Capt C. B. Buckle, 23rd Brig. Royal Arty., to do duty Convalescent Depot, Wellington.

Capt. W. Manderson, 29th Brigade Royal Arty, to do duty Royal Arty. Centre District, to proceed when relieved by Second Capt. Buckle.

Second Capt. D. V. Shortland, to do duty D Baty. 23rd Brigade, vice Buckle.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Major C. M. White, S. C., from general duty, Cannanore, to Offg. Wing Officer 24th N. I.

Capt. H. A. Rowlandson, S. C., from attached 39th N. I., and Lt. S. L. Hunt, S. C., attached 3rd N. I.—From date of relief from Commissariat employ.

Lt. (Bt. Capt.) T. E. Thorpe from attached 28th N. I. to Offg. 1st Wing Subn. 27th N. I.—To join on arrival of the Regt. at Madras, for embarkation for Burmah.

Head Quarters, Madras, 30th January 1872.

Colonel T. C. Longworth, S. C., Depy. Adjt. Genl., will conduct the duties of Adjt. Genl., during the absence of Col. P. B. Roe on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The following removal and appointment is ordered :—

Major J. R. S. Henderson, from genl. duty, Vizianagram, to Offg Wing Officer 12th N. I.

Head Quarters, Madras, 31st January 1872.

The following removal and appointment is ordered :—

Capt. F. S. Cherry from Offg. 2nd Squad. Officer 4th L. C. to Offg. 3rd Squad. Officer 4th L. C.—On relief by Lt.-Col. Rainey.

The following orders are confirmed :—

4th Jan. 1872.—By the Officer Comdg. Tonghoo, appointing Col. L. Tripe, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 12th N. I., to the Command of the Station, as next Senior Officer, vice Col. Halliday, proceeding in command of 12th N. I.

19th Jan. 1872.—By the Officer Commanding Centre District, directing Lt. J. R. S. O. Hewett, No. 5—5th Brigade, to join the Royal Arty, Fort Saint George, for treatment, he being unable on account of ill health to accompany his Bat. to Secunderabad.

31st July 1872.—By the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence, to Bt-Col. H. W. Parish, C.B., 45th Foot, from 19th Dec. 1871, to 15th June 1872, at the recommendation of a medical board.

Royal Arty.—2nd Capt. A. C. Davidson, 23rd Brigade, for one month, from 23rd Jan. 1872 or date of departure—Madras, S. C.

General Staff—Col. P. B. Roe, Adjutant-General, privilege leave for 30 days, from 30th Jan. 1872.

Ordnance Dept.—Conductor J. Oldham, in continuation to the 21st July 1872—Bombay, S. C.

Medical Department.—Surg. Major A. C. Macleod, Depy. Inspector-General's Department, Hyd. Subsy. Force, from 13th Jan. 1872 or date of departure—Bombay, S. C., to appear before a medical board under 1854 furlough regulations.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 22nd January 1872.

Capt. H. C. R. W. Smith, of the Inv. Est. having returned from furlough to Europe, is permitted to reside and draw his pay on the Neilgherries.

The following removal and appointment is ordered :—

Major A. H. Cooke, S. C. from general duty, Madras, to Offg. Wing Officer 19th N. I.—To join on arrival of the Regt. at Trichinopoly.

Asst. Surg. J. A. Anderson, 18th Hussars, who arrived at Madras on duty, is directed to return to Bangalore at public expense.

The following posting and removals are ordered.

Surg. Major J. A. Cox, M. D. to attached 36th N. I.

Surg. B. T. Suffrein, from attached 38th N. I., to attached 22nd N. I.

Asst. Apothy. J. Ringrow, from Depy. Inspr.-Genl's. Dept., Mysore Division, to Depy. Inspr. Genl.'s Dept., B. M. S., Hyd. Circle—To join at public expense.

The undermentioned officer has passed the high proficiency test in Tamil :—

Capt. H. T. Rogers, Royal Engineers.

Head Quarters, Madras, 24th January 1872.

Intimation has been received from the War Office of the posting of Surg-Major A. S. Fogo, 17th Brigade Royal Arty., to the 23rd Brigade, vice Gibbons.

This cancels so much of G. O. C. C. dated 16th inst., page 22, as posts Surg. H. B. Franklyn to this Brigade.)

Asst. Surg. R. H. Carew, 45th Foot, is appointed to the medical charge of No. 7—5th Brigade Royal Arty, vice Surgeon Finnemore proceeded to England on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Madras, 29th January 1872.

The undermentioned officer has passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language :—

Capt. H. B. Hayward, 45th Foot.

The following appointment is ordered :—

Ensign B. A. N. Parrott, 2nd Wing Sub, 27th N. I., to proceed to Rangoon and do duty until further orders with the 14th N. I.

POSTAL NOTICES.

	Date.		Mail closes.		Arrives.	After. packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 12	...	2 P.M.	...	3 P.M.	
Kurrachee	,, 12	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 19	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.	
China	,, 13	...	9 A.M.	...	10 A.M.	
Australia	,, 13	...	9 A.M.	...	10 A.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 19	...	2 P.M.	...	3 P.M.	

NOTICE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DUNCAN—DAVIDSON—February 3rd, at St. Andrew's Kirk, by the Rev. Mr. Paton, Mr. William Duncan, Engineer "Prince of Wales" Press Co., to Miss Annie Davidson.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUBIGNON—February 1st, at Goorgaon, the wife of J. J. Dubignon, Esq., of a son.

PYE—February 3rd, at Neelgunge Factory, Purneah, the wife of R. S. Pyne, Esq., of a son.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1872.

THE resolution of the American Government not to listen to the friendly remonstrances of England, but to insist on urging indirect claims for practically unlimited damages on account of our conduct in 1861-62, does not, we believe, mean war. The United States cannot afford at present to go to war with us. They have neither an army nor a navy; the troubles in the South are not healed yet, but would break out again as soon as the nation was involved in a struggle with a foreign Power; and Canada, with her splendid militia of 600,000 men and the hardy mariners of her coast provinces, is in no danger of being conquered by an army of invasion, or of seeing her commerce destroyed without having the opportunity of retaliation. England, on the other hand, is as well prepared for war now as she is ever likely to be. Our navy is unquestionably the strongest in the world; our army has been reorganised and was never in better condition for taking the field; and the people generally of the United Kingdom are loyal and prosperous beyond all precedent. Our commerce, of course, would suffer heavy losses, but it is worthy of observation that the opening of the Suez Canal has made it possible for England to carry on the whole of her extremely valuable trade with the East almost in inland waters. Gibraltar has now become more valuable to us than it was even in former wars; for, if our fleet can keep the command of the seas in the Atlantic, and especially on the old cruising ground of Nelson's squadrons, from the Channel to the Gut of Gibraltar, not an American privateer would be able to molest us in the Mediterranean or the Red Sea. We should probably be exposed to most annoyance in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific; but of course no nation can go to war without suffering grievous hardships. All we say is, that England is quite strong enough to determine that she need not humble herself to secure, by degrading concessions to America, protection for her material interests. Relying on the justice of her cause, she might protect these herself as well now as she did in former days.

But the object of the American politicians is not to go to war with us. The anxiety of the political party which makes hostility to Great Britain a rallying cry at the elections is to prevent the settlement of outstanding differences till the autumn campaign for the choice of a new President is completed; and President Grant, who is a candidate for re-election, probably feels he cannot afford to go to the country as the man who has wiped out all old scores against the traditional enemy for the sake of the paltry gain of two or three millions sterling. The Government of the United States may, therefore, be expected to fall back to its former position, and, without commencing hostilities, to menace us with active intervention whenever we can be taken at a disadvantage. Such an unfriendly attitude is of course more dangerous than if America went to war with us by herself forthwith, and the only proper and dignified course for England to pursue would be to call upon the States to withdraw their indirect claims at once and for ever, or take the risks of war. We do not, however, anticipate that any English Ministry will have the spirit to deal with the American Cabinet as Lord Palmerston dealt with M. Thiers in 1840 when France wished to secure all the advantages of victory without really intending to fire a shot in anger. There is a peaceful way out of the difficulty; and the tone of the speeches in Tuesday's debate indicates plainly enough that that way will be chosen. The Ministry will be made the scapegoat, and Parliament will be content with throwing on Mr. Gladstone the blame of having placed the country in a humiliating position by advising the Queen to sign a Treaty so vaguely worded that the Americans could prefer under it any claims they liked. This is Mr. Disraeli's line of attack, and Mr. Gladstone, in reply, appears to have contended that the wording of the Treaty is not ambiguous. The intention of the framers of the Treaty was, certainly, well understood on both sides of the Atlantic; and it was this that misled the confiding English people. But the language of the rules framed for the guidance of the arbitrators is, as we pointed out the other day, very loose; and the expression twice used in the preamble of the Treaty, "differences" "growing out of the acts committed by the" "several vessels which have given rise to the" "claims generically known as the Alabama" "claims," is wide enough to include a great many though not all of the indirect claims now pressed by the American Government. The Treaty, in fact, is just such a document as one might have expected our two principal envoys, Lord de Grey and Sir Stafford Northcote—public men notorious for their general amiability and want of backbone—to sign, in the weak expectation that the good nature of the Americans would make up for a want of strictness in the terms of the bond. The Ministry will, in all probability, now be expelled from office by a direct vote of the House of Commons—the Conservative victory in the West Riding, an event that might make Broughdm turn in his grave, is the latest proof of their unpopularity—and a new Government, of which it is now hardly doubtful that Lord Derby will be the head, will come into power. The new Government would fulfil the wishes of the country in the American quarrel, if it simply refused to sacrifice any of the rights of England in the vain expectation of buying the friendship of America. There is no friendship among nations; in weighing the issues of peace and war, statesmen think only of national interests. Where was the gratitude of Austria when her Saviour of 1849, the Czar Nicholas, counted on her help to resist the Western Powers in 1854; where the gratitude of England a year ago, when France, in her agony, called on her for aid by the memory of the brotherhood in arms of French and English in the Crimea?

COLONEL KENNEDY and Mr. Scoble protested very strongly, though on different grounds, at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council, against the resolution of the Government of India to transfer to Calcutta the control of the borrowing powers of the Bombay Municipality. The Colonel urged that the terms of the Government of India's offer had been accepted only by a Committee of the Bench of Justices and not by the whole Bench, and that, as Mr. Hope had prepared a list showing an expenditure of more than 15 lacs out of current revenue in past years on permanent works, the local Government would be keeping within the provisions of Act II. of 1865, which declare that money shall not be borrowed except for such works, if it raised the loan by its own authority in Bombay. Colonel Kennedy is mistaken in supposing the Loan Committee of the Bench had not full power to act as it deemed best in the interest of the whole body of Justices; and he does not attach importance enough to the objection raised about permanent works. There can be no doubt that it would have been a straining of the Act to accept Mr. Hope's list of permanent works as satisfactory. The Governor and Mr. White put the only fair and reasonable construction on the language of the borrowing clauses, in stating it as a principle that the money proposed to be borrowed must be on account of new works designed or sanctioned, not of works actually finished and paid for out of revenue in bygone years. It is, according to Colonel Kennedy, a frequent practice, for convenience of making payments, to shift cash balances from

INDIAN JAILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Jails and their inmates have received their due share of public attention lately. Jails, like other concerns, have been weighed in the balance and found wanting by your local contemporary, who in this, as in all other matters, points out the way to make everything all right if folks would only follow his advice. He considers the more frequent use of the lash the best way to deal with offenders and the readiest way to repress crime; if his plan be adopted, and fails to produce the desired effect, probably he will be prepared to go a step further and recommend the use of the proper instrument to lop off a finger, a toe, or a hand, of the offender, as is sometimes done in other countries. I need scarcely add that the extreme punishment of the offender, is not by any means the best way to suppress crime. It is a well known fact that when robbery was a capital offence punishable with death it was more frequently perpetrated than it is now. What are the principal causes of crime, and how may they best be dealt with, are matters which deserve the attention of the journalist and legislator. It is high time that people began to see that the reformation of the criminal and not the mutilation of his body should be the sole aim of penal discipline.

This conclusion has been arrived at long ago by most persons who have given any thought to the subject. The present system of prison discipline, and in fact the whole machinery in use for the suppression of crime, are not well adapted to the purpose, and urgently require considerable modification and alteration. Inmates of prisons might, nay, ought to be divided into three classes:—First, the professional criminal who has taken to crime as a profession and will stick to it, and live by it—for the end of his days. Second, the man who in some unguarded moment, when exposed to sudden temptation, commits an offence for which he is afterwards extremely sorry, and will as soon as he has a chance make an honest endeavour to regain his character, and become a useful member of society. Third, the man who for some slight offence has been fined, and, being unable to pay the penalty, is committed to prison and called a criminal, when he should properly be called a debtor of the State. Now, for the men belonging to those three classes, I would recommend three separate and distinct prisons, each having a distinct name. The first should be called the criminal prison, wherein persons of the first-named class should be kept all their life-time, if necessary, and they should be made to work for their living and be self-supporting under restraint, they having proved they will not do so when at liberty. The prison for persons of the second class might be called the reformatory (and should be a reformatory in the true sense of the word), wherein they might undergo short terms of imprisonment without coming in contact with persons of the first class, because it is well known that one tainted sheep will infect the whole flock. The prison for the third class should be called the house of detention, wherein such persons might be detained as debtors of the State until they had satisfied the demands of justice, and when liberated they would return to their friends and society without the stigma or the bad effects of having been incarcerated in a criminal prison amongst hardened offenders. I am not one of those who think an act of legislation can put a stop to all crime at once, but I do think legislation ought to be made to lessen the number of criminals by undoing a great deal of what it has already done. Legislation can and ought to make a scale of punishment proportionate to the offence, an improved system of prison discipline, and more effective means for the suppression of habitual crime, and a greater effort to improve persons belonging to a class of not yet hardened criminals. A more frequent use of the lash is not by any means the remedy upon which reliance should be placed to reduce crime and lessen the number of offenders. In this place it is impossible to do more than glance at the subject, and I fear I have already trespassed too much on your valuable space.—I am, &c.

X. Y.

THE PANCHGUNNY SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a Bombay paper of the 30th ultimo appeared a letter signed "Paterfamilias," relating to the Panchgunny School, which in justice to the station and school cannot be left unanswered, as it exaggerates the expenses attending it. But, before going any further, I might state that the terms of Rs. 40 per mensem include school fees (which are credited to the Diocesan Board), board, education (up to the Matriculation standard), and washing. "Paterfamilias," in his yearly expenses of the Panchgunny School, puts down 12 months' board and education Rs. 480, *and* four journeys Rs. 100. Now the latter item can hardly be, if a boy is the *entire* year at school, so that Rs. 100 should be struck out of the total. Again, if a month's holiday is given, there would be a decrease of a month's board and education and two journeys; likewise, if two months holidays are given, there would be a decrease of two months' board and education. Four journeys are put down at Rs. 100. Now, several families having fair incomes have gone from Poona to Panchgunny in country carts, which vary in price from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 each; in fact, two youths have lately joined the Panchgunny School in such a manner. "Paterfamilias" unfairly compares the expenses of the Panchgunny School with those of the school in England in which his son (of the age of 13) is placed; as the former are taken for one year, and the latter for one year *less* 13 weeks holidays, the difference of 13 weeks being (to him) nothing whatever, as it goes against the Panchgunny School. The writer gives his son's half-yearly bill (which greatly varies), the items of which would please the reckless economy of the British Government. Washing is put down at "0," so that item appears to be superfluous, unless (as it is to be hoped) it is included under the head of "Board," but it is not stated that it is so. Linen drapers', tailors', and shoemakers' accounts are put down respectively at "0," 4s. and 5s. 9d., so that the boy can hardly romp about much, as those of his age generally do, for if he did, I think those items would be higher at the end of the term. The writer states that the rate of Rs. 40 per mensem is prohibitive. That may be so to some parents; but those who have been at Panchgunny for years, and therefore know the cost there, consider that amount will hardly cover, if it ever does, the charges mentioned in the beginning of this letter. Again, I doubt if the Head Master would like "all sorts" of boys at his school. I believe that some parents entertain objections to sending their children to England, as, after an absence of several years, they return looking on their parents almost as strangers, which would not be the case if they saw them from time to time. Again, children who are somewhat sickly, and destined perhaps to reside in India for the greater part of their lives, are not likely to obtain improved health soon in the changeable climate of the United Kingdom, as they would at Panchgunny, where the temperature is so equable all the year round. Then, again, the expense of the journey to England and back, together with a suitable outfit, is a serious consideration. I cannot help thinking that "Paterfamilias" is not interested in exaggerating the expenses attending the Panchgunny School, and refusing to see a redeeming point in it, from being connected perhaps with a school either at Bombay or Poona; or he is greatly prejudiced against the station of Panchgunny itself; for I know there are some who are so, and for no valid reason either. I have heard of some ungrateful individuals who, after a residence at Panchgunny, have left it with a renewed lease of life; but, notwithstanding that, they have almost abused the station, chiefly because it was so quiet; renewed life to such creatures being nothing in comparison to the loss of balls, theatres, &c.

While on the subject of schools, I might state I have heard that parents are anxious for a girls' school at Panchgunny for the juniors in addition to the one for boys, as they do not like much separating their children; so, if one was started, both schools would fill well. I expect the Diocesan Board have as much on their hands as they can well take care of, so that at present they cannot assist a girls' school, but you may depend upon it, they will do so as soon as they can. If an enterprising and efficient *Europe* schoolmistress could be induced to do so, I believe it would succeed very well, now that the one for boys has fairly started; especially as the fair sex generally predominate in the families of those who visit Panchgunny and are anxious to do so.

DECCANEE.

BOMBAY.

THE 33RD BAND will not play this afternoon, or on Monday next, in consequence of other engagements.

THE ACTING COLLECTOR OF SURAT.—Mr. Shaw Stewart, the Acting Collector of Surat, proceeded on a circuit on Tuesday.

POLICE CASES.—During last year the several Bombay Police Magistrates disposed of in all 18,780 cases, implicating 28,949 prisoners.

THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.—The Camp of Mr. Rogers, the Revenue and Police Commissioner, is at present at Sanund, in Ahmedabad.

THE FIRE AT CURRELWADY.—It is officially estimated that the damage done to property by the fire at Currelwady, on Wednesday night, amounted to nearly Rs. 3,500.

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—A Surat correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* gives out a report that the Gaekwar of Baroda is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 15th instant.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Dalal, M.A., head master Neriad High School, has been deputed to assist in mathematical teaching in the Elphinstone College.

THE CASE OF THE KOTWAL OF MHOW.—Mr. Pigot, barrister-at-law, left for Indore yesterday to appear on behalf of the appellants in the case of the Kotwal of Mhow, which is fixed for hearing to-morrow before the Session Judge of Indore.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMAN.—Francis Cubby, a seaman of the ship Westminster, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee on Wednesday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment.

PERSIAN PARSEES.—An appeal has been made to the Parsee community of Bombay by Mr. Jehangheer Merwanjee, the well known Parsee pleader, and Mr. Godrez Mehrban, the well known merchant, for further contributions for the relief of the suffering Persian Parsees.

VAGRANCY ACT.—George Biddell, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

KING OF SIAM.—We stated in Wednesday's *Bombay Gazette* that the bungalow of Mr. Dwarkadass Wunsonjee, at Malabar Hill, has been rented for the King of Siam, who is expected to arrive here to-day. We now learn that Mr. Dwarkadas has given the bungalow free of rent.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—Joosub Mahomed Shaw, a labourer, was fined by the Senior Magistrate yesterday in the sum of eight rupees, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment, for committing an injury, accompanied with force, against the property of one Cowasjee Jeewanjee.

CRICKET MATCH ON SUNDAY.—A match is to take place on Sunday next, the 11th instant, at half-past nine A.M. between the Cyrus Cricket Club and the Royal Alfred Club (both Parsee) opposite the Band Stand. A string band will be on the spot to amuse the public, who are invited to see the game.

THE LIBEL AGAINST THE "GUJERAT FRIEND."—We learn that the editor and proprietor of the *Gujerat Friend*, who was fined on Monday Rs. 500, with the alternative of five months' imprisonment, for writing defamatory articles against the Baroda Railway Police, intends to appeal against the decision of the Full-power Magistrate to the District Judge of Surat.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Ebrahim Mahomed was charged with stealing wearing apparel, &c., the property of one Abdool Cadur Abdoola; and Jeeta Wala with dishonestly receiving the same knowing it to have been stolen. The second prisoner was acquitted; while the first was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 29th January 1872, Rs. 1,25,60,288. Add silver received during the week, Rs. 15,10,968—total, Rs. 1,40,71,286. Deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 2,00,015—Rs. 1,38,71,271. There are in addition 29,54,508 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

THE DENGUE FEVER.—Another calassee belonging to the s.s. Dalhousie, we learn, was on Wednesday attacked with dengue fever on Butcher's Island. It is supposed that he caught the infection from working amongst the cargo. The man has been completely isolated from the remainder of the crew. There have also been a number of cases of the dengue in the dockyard, and several of the European officers have been attacked.

THE FICKLENESS OF A HINDOO MAHARAJ.—The *Bombay Summachar* says:—"Jeewanlaljee Maharaj of Bombay intends to marry a second wife, because his first wife, with whom he has not been on good terms for the last five years, has no children. The Maharaj had deputed a Shastree to go to Madras on his behalf, and bring him a girl of the Telangee Brahmin caste, and the Shastree accordingly brought a girl from Madras, who has been kept at Bhewndy."

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—Mr. D'Oyly, Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednugger, has obtained furlough to Europe for twenty-one months. Mr. G. Norman, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, will act as Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednugger during Mr. D'Oyly's absence; Mr. H. E. Jacomb, Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, will act as Deputy Commissioner of Customs; and Mr. F. R.S. Wyllie to act for Mr. Jacomb as Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments.

THE THAKOOR OF MANSA.—The *Samshir Bahadur* censures the Political Agent of Mahikanta for compelling the Thakoor of Mansa to dismiss his karbhari, Purshotum Amritlal, on the ground that he was previously in the service of the Gaekwar, and had been dismissed from service by H. H. At first the Thakoor remonstrated that he had confidence in his karbhari, and did not like to dismiss him solely because he had been previously dismissed by the Gaekwar. But on receipt of peremptory orders the Thakoor was obliged to do away with his services. The dismissed karbhari has represented his case to Government, as he failed to obtain redress from the Political Agent.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.—Nearly a quarter of a century ago (June 1848), the Students' Literary and Scientific Society was founded by the students of the Elphinstone College, under the superintendence of Professors Reid, Patton, and Green. The object of the Society was to promote mutual improvement by writing essays on literary, scientific, and social subjects, and by inviting discussions on the themes read so as to habituate the young men to properly discussing the subjects taken up. The seeds then planted now bear fruit in the establishment of Girls' Schools, Guzerati and Marathi "Dnyan-prasurak" (knowledge-diffusing) Societies, the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, the museum and lecture-rooms attached thereto, &c. From that time up to the present, the efforts of the Students' Society and its vernacular branches have produced the most abundant harvest, and its most sanguine hopes have been crowned with success. The lectures delivered in the vernacular languages have tended to dispel the most common and popular errors and superstitions, and to remove numerous social, domestic, and religious evils, such as early marriages, extravagant and lavish expenditure on gay or solemn occasions, early withdrawal of youths from their studies, &c. &c. These useful institutions fell for a time into a state of quietude, owing to the dispersion of the Professors and the most useful and hard-working members of the Society from the central field of labour; but recently, we are glad to observe, such popular lectures are again given in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. In the Guzerati branch, Messrs. K. R. Cama, Kaikusro N. Kabrajee, Jehangir Burjorjee, Cursetjee Framjee Khory, Eduljee Jamsetjee Khori, and others have by turn delivered discourses on various topics. The lectures of Mr. K. S. Mehta and Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, on electricity and chemistry, popularised for the better comprehension of their hearers, are calculated to excite a taste for scientific reading and learning which must ultimately result in the good of the country. The last lecture on "the Atmosphere," so ably handled by Mr. Eduljee Jamsetjee, was illustrated by experiments and diagrams, which might serve the purpose to students and others of several days' reading of books. These meetings are held fortnightly, and are always numerously attended. The efforts of the young men who deliver popular lectures cannot be too highly applauded.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 6th February, was 398, being 8 more than in the preceding week, 24 more than the total of the week ending 7th February 1871, and 51 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 237 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Total (including diseases not specified here.)	Total Reported Births (including those of Still-born.)
Colaba	19,161	...	3	...	1	1	1	14	4
Fort, Southern	4,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	30,238	...	3	...	1	2	...	15	10
Esplanade	7,869	...	2	...	...	1	2	5	2
Market	75,402	...	9	...	1	2	1	19	15
Mandwee	41,152	6	9	...	3	1	...	21	15
Dhunkla	41,442	2	10	...	5	2	6	31	11
Gomburkharee	63,020	9	13	...	1	4	1	37	20
Bungree	20,256	...	6	...	1	1	2	13	6
Dholeetalao	71,795	...	10	2	2	...	6	25	13
Phunnuswaree	22,529	...	2	...	1	...	1	8	4
Bhoiwaree	30,238	...	5	...	1	...	2	14	12
Kharatalao	23,454	2	9	...	2	2	3	28	10
Koombarwara	23,385	1	8	...	2	2	1	20	14
Chetwaree	29,177	11	1	...	2	1	...	21	8
Girgaum	21,500	1	1	...	2	...	1	8	3
Chaupatee	6,184	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4
Walkeshwar	10,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	4
Mazagon	21,884	1	4	...	...	1	...	6	13
Tarwaree	9,462	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	4
Kamatheepoora	81,570	3	13	...	4	4	3	44	26
Parel	7,002	3	3	...	2	...	...	11	9
Sewree	5,042	...	3	...	1	1	1	5	7
Seo	12,078	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	5
Mahim	19,459	1	2	...	...	3	...	8	3
Worlee	10,211	...	3	...	...	...	1	5	6
Harbour	32,582	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	2	...	1	4	8	23	...
Bombay	816,562	30	135	3	35	25	53	398	237
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		16	119	11	31	52	46	347	119

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including those of Still-born.)	Total Reported Births of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	1	7	...	...	1	...	...	11	7
Brahmin	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	8	2
Lingaet	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Bhatia	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	5
Hindoo of other Caste	15	72	2	20	8	28	...	179	123
Hindoo out-caste	1	8	...	2	2	2	...	25	18
Musulman	10	35	...	4	12	9	4	106	52
Parsee	...	4	1	1	...	5	...	33	19
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Native-Christian	1	6	...	...	3	4	1	22	10
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Negro-African	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	30	135	3	35	25	53	5	398	237
Corresponding week 1871	12	139	13	28	45	45	2	374	261

HIGH COURT.—9TH FEBRUARY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SUMMARY SUIT.

38-72—Garud Murlidhur Girdhur v. Bomanjee Merwanjee.

LONG CAUSES.

516-70—C Tyabjee—Diogo Antonio Rodrigues v. Ardaseer Eduljee Chinoy—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

696-70—C. Tyebjee—Ali Ebrahim v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

44-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib v. Bhimjee Parshotam—Manisty and Fletcher.

134-63—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Akhmut Lalay Murkur and another v. Bai Moomen and one—Khunderao Morojee.

577-70—Leathes and Crawford—Methebai, widow, v. Pestonjee Framjee and others—Shamrao—Macfarlane and Skipsey, and Dallas and Lynch.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. ADA, 795 tons, Captain R. Thatchell, arrived yesterday from London, December 21st, with a general cargo. She touched at Malta, Suez, and Aden.

THE SHIP THUNDERBOLT, 1,193 tons, Captain J. Goldsworthy, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, October 10th, with a cargo of 1,070 tons of coals, and 364 tons and 3 cwts. of coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Scott and Willcox.

THE following passengers arrived at Madras per P. and O. S. N. Company's steam ship Deccan on the 5th:—

From Calcutta to Madras—Mr. E. Noel and native servant, Mr. A. Kinnaird and native servant, Mr. W. Henderson and native servant, Mr. Bevan and native servant.

For Madras and back—Mr. E. H. Lacrois.

For Madras—Two natives (deck.)

For Galle—Messrs. F. W. Hall, and Millbank and native' servant three natives (deck.)

For Melbourne—Sergeant Mackenzie, wife and five children, Private Walker, and Mr. James Wilson.

For Yokohama—Mr. Chas. Adams.

For Brindisi—Mr. F. Rose, Colr and Mrs. Ryan, three children, and native servant.

For Southampton—Mrs. Deane and infant, Mrs. Paul, Messrs. Smith, Gray, Stead, and O'Brien, Mr. S. P. Griffiths, Capt. and Mrs. Lillingston, 2 children and ayah, Mr. Peddie, 2 children and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert.

The *Deccan* took the following from Madras:—

From Madras to Southampton—Dr. Venour and Mr. Jno. Birkenhead.

For Brindisi—Major and Mrs. Hearn, infant and native servant, Mr. Arthur T. Simson, Mrs. Simson, infant and native servant, Mr. M. S. Williams, Mr. Harold Whally and Mr. Thos. Rossall.

For Alexandria—Colonel Ramsay, 2 destitute Europeans (deck.)

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				FEBRUARY.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
11	29 m	5	5	Friday 9	5	36 m	4	8
	...	...			11	38 a	8	2
0	8 m	7	11	Saturday.. ... 10	6	19 m	5	8
0	15 a	5	10		6	22 a	7	9
0	47 m	7	10	Sunday 11	7	2 m	6	1
1	0 a	5	9		7	6 a	7	2
1	27 m	7	9	Monday..... 12	7	42 m	6	2
1	44 a	5	8		7	46 a	5	11
2	9 m	6	8	Tuesday..... 13	8	21 m	5	11
2	28 a	4	7		8	27 a	4	7
2	39 m	5	7	Wednesday ... 14	9	1 m	3	4
3	12 a	3	6		9	8 a	3	3
3	15 m	4	4	Thursday 15	9	44 m	4	8
	7 a	2	6		9	56 a		

Noon—New, 9th, 6h. 42m. A.M.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

WE give below some further particulars from the letter of Mr. Manockjee Limjee Aturia, dated 9th December, to the Committee for ameliorating the condition of the Parsees in Western India:—On the 1st December, all the beggars of the town were collected, and half a kronee was presented to each of them. On the 4th December, according to a resolution passed at a meeting of the committee appointed by the Shah of Persia, they were kept at the soldiers' barracks, and were examined by two or three medical men on the 5th. All the beggars have been provided with cloth ing and provision. Mr. Allison sends money to those places where there are telegraph establishments, with a request to the European officers in charge of the establishments to distribute them among those who are suffering from famine, but Mr. Allison has done nothing for the Parsees who are residing at Yezd and Teheran, and who are suffering from famine. The Shah has promised to contribute Rs. 12,000 to the committee appointed to render assistance to the famine-stricken people, and an additional sum of Rs. 8,000 for distribution among those who were at one time in good circumstances, but who, in consequence of the present famine, are seen in the streets asking alms.

THE GENERAL CENSUS OF BOMBAY

THE 21st instant is the day fixed for the taking of the General Census of Bombay. The distribution of householders' schedules will commence on the 11th or 12th instant. A schedule will be left with every householder or the head of every family, and if a house is let or sub-let to separate families, each occupier must make a return for his portion on a separate paper. We beg to remind our readers that they should fill up their returns, and those of their employés who cannot write, as soon as possible, and any alteration that takes place afterwards can be corrected by adding a name to the list or erasing one therefrom, as the case may be, on the 21st instant. Any person who cannot fill up his own return may authorise any other person to fill it up for him, and educated native gentlemen can, and no doubt will, render very great assistance by filling up the returns for their servants, tenants, and neighbours who cannot write and are unable to fill up their own returns. Any householder or head of family who may not receive a Census paper on or before the 20th instant should report the same to the nearest police constable, so that a schedule may be supplied to him. The enumerators will fill up a descriptive register with their work, which, when completed, local information which will be of great value to the Municipality, and it is therefore to be hoped that every householder will readily and voluntarily furnish all the information necessary to enable the police to fill up the register. For the taking of the Census, the city has been divided into 700 beats, which are numbered consecutively, and the boundaries of each defined by its number in red paint, and one enumerator has been appointed to each. A police sepoy has charge of a beat, and will point out its limits to the enumerator when he commences his work on the 11th instant. Dr. Hewlett has gone over every beat in the city to satisfy himself that none of them are too large, or too small, and that all the men know their beats. A number of clerks will be lent by public officers from the 20th or 21st to the 22nd instant, and one of them will be appointed to each beat to assist in the collection of the returns. All houseless persons will be enumerated between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock on the night of the 21st instant, and all housekolders will be collected on the morning of the 22nd instant. The Superintendent of Marine has consented to make a return of all persons belonging to Her Majesty's Marine and Dockyard, the Master Attendant of all square-rigged merchant vessels, and Mr. Jervis, of the Customs Department, has made the necessary arrangements to take all native craft and bunder boats. Keeping in view all the preliminary arrangements that have been made, it may reasonably be expected that an accurate return of the population will be obtained by the coming Census. We give below Dr. Hewlett's letter, which has been translated into the vernacular and made known to the uneducated portion of the people by beat of Battakee in the different localities in which they reside:—

"On the night of the 21st February, the Government has determined to take a Census of the people living in India. The Municipal Commissioner confidently expects that all classes in Bombay will do their utmost to aid the work, and that educated native gentlemen will explain to their poorer neighbours the objects and ends in view in taking a Census.

"In order to facilitate the work, a paper will be left on the 17th February with every head of a family, who is requested to fill in the particulars under each heading. Should he feel any objection to give the names of females residing in his house, he may enter them in the paper as 'the wife of So-and-So or the daughter of So-and-So.'

"The head of the family should fill in the particulars under each heading, and have the paper ready to give to the enumerator when he calls on the 21st. If the head of a family cannot write, he may authorize any other person who can do so, or the enumerator, to write down the particulars for him.

"No money is on any account to be paid to the enumerator or anybody else. If any person is asked for money by the enumerator or any other person engaged in the work, he should report the circumstance to the nearest European Police Inspector.

"The information gained by the Census will enable Government and the Municipality to see in what way they can best benefit the people. It will tell them what castes are most in want of schools. It will show which are the most unhealthy parts of the town, and where cholera is most likely to break out, and it will show the necessity of building houses for the labouring classes at cheaper rates in other localities than where they are now situated. It will also show the castes which are the most important in numbers, education, and intelligence.

"It is therefore necessary that each caste should try and show its real numbers, so that it may not lose its place in importance in the eyes of Government.

"T. G. HEWLETT."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—This renowned agent surpasses every other tonic. Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., in testifying to its extraordinary efficacy in his own case, remarks:—"After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I could think of had failed for debility, I tried, merely as a last resort, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE JAPANESE TROUPE.

LAST night the Japanese performed before a delighted audience in the Grant Road Theatre, and we regret that their performance to-night will be positively their last in Bombay as passages have been engaged for the troupe in the s.s. Penguin, which sails for England on Saturday. No time should therefore be lost by those who wish to see these wonderfully clever equilibrists and jugglers.

OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY afternoon a meeting of the shareholders of the Old Bank of Bombay (in liquidation) was held in the New Bank of Bombay buildings. Mr. Nathaniel Spencer occupied the chair.

The advertisement calling the meeting having been read,

The Chairman said the shareholders were unanimous that it was desirable to wind up the affairs of the Bank. The only difference of opinion was as to the mode by which this would be effected, and he hoped an early and unanimous settlement would be come to.

Some conversation took place, in the course of which Mr. Rodgie, the liquidator, stated that the cash in hand belonging to the Bank was Rs. 3,17,273-9-1. Out of that, Rs. 53,110 were reserved to meet disbursements already declared to meet incoming payments. The total amount of cash in the distributon account is Rs. 2,64,163-1-9.

Mr. Macdonald said that seeing some difficulty occurred at last meeting as to the opinion of counsel, he suggested that the opinion taken since from the Advocate-General should be read.

Mr. Rimington then read Mr. White's opinion, which is as follows:—

1. I concur in the opinions expressed by Mr. Green and Mr. Latham as to the applicability of the Act of Limitation to the several classes of the outstanding liabilities of the Bank with the following qualifications. I think that the remarks made by Mr. Green with regard to the Fixed Deposits are equally applicable to the cases of Current Deposits and of Interest on New Capital; that on Bank Post Bills and other written engagements, which are payable after demand or at or after sight, the time of limitation must be treated as not beginning to run till presentment and the expiration of the period after demand or sight provided by the particular instrument, and in computing the period of limitation due allowance must be made for the probability of some of the unsatisfied creditors of the Bank being married women, minors, idiots or lunatics, and therefore under a legal disability in which case the period of limitation is extended under sec. 2 of Act XIV. of 1859.

2. I think the liquidator may properly distribute out of the assets such a sum as represents the claims of creditors which are unquestionably barred, amongst the shareholders, in the form of a further dividend, but I should advise him to have the consent of the shareholders before making the distribution. I think the liquidator should retain in his hands a sum sufficient to meet all claims of creditors which are not barred or as to which there is any doubt whether they are barred or not, taking into account the probability that some of the creditors are under a legal disability, and also a sufficient sum to meet the costs of any suit that might be brought against the Bank by a dissatisfied creditor. But I don't think it is necessary to include in the sum any amount for such Bank notes as are in terms payable on demand and are clearly barred.

3. I am of opinion that the Bank, in the present position of its affairs, can only be effectually wound up through the instrumentality of the High Court. By effectually, I mean so as to preclude any question being hereafter raised as to the validity or propriety of the winding up. Having regard to the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857 as incorporated with (Bombay) X. of 1863, I doubt whether it is competent for the liquidator to call a meeting to pass the winding up resolutions, until the affairs of the Bank are fully wound up—which involves the satisfaction of all the creditors—or at least of all of whose claims the Bank has notice and whose claims are not barred.

Assuming, however, that the liquidator has the power, I think that the winding-up resolution would only bind the shareholders (who I understand are unanimous in desiring to close the Bank), but that as against the creditors it would either be only a voidable proceeding or one not affecting their position at all. Taking this to be so, the amount of risk involved in proceeding to pass the resolution and acting upon it would depend upon the sufficiency of the fund set apart to meet outstanding claims and possible costs, and the security proposed for the preservation of the fund being such as shall ensure that the fund shall be forthcoming when required. If a sufficient sum is set apart and properly secured *and not parted with* so long as any claims continue unbarred and unsatisfied, I think that shareholders incur no appreciable risk in winding up the Bank, as far as they can do so. But I cannot advise the shareholders to accept any scheme which does not compromise those three essential requisites.

6th February 1872. J. S. WHITE.

Mr. Rimington made some remarks in explanation of the reason why opinions were taken from Mr. Latham and Mr. Green, and

The Chairman asked if he was correct in his impression that counsel's opinion was that notes were barred after six years?

Mr. Rimington said that was the effect of the opinions given.

The Chairman then remarked that represented a very large item, upwards of 85 lakhs.

Mr. Macdonald said he believed that if a sufficient sum were handed over to the Advocate General to meet all claims, it would satisfy the shareholders. On the 6th he had sent a letter to the *Bombay Gazette* that the matter might be discussed, and since then he had prepared the following written statement:—"In order that the scheme which I shall presently submit for the liquidation of the Bank should be freely discussed, I gave the outline thereof in a letter which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 7th instant. On the whole, that scheme has been received with a fair amount of favour. I also at the same time stated what appeared to me to be objectionable in the scheme propounded by the Committee. It seemed to me that if advantage was to be taken of the statute of limitations, the amount to be paid to the liquidator was too large and that the liquidation would practically be kept open by the operation of the trust. I since have learned that if the Committee's scheme were to be carried out, the operation of the trust would not only extend to two but probably for five years, it being, I am informed, the opinion of counsel very difficult to say when the statute would operate as against some of the liabilities. If these were so the acceptance of the Committee's scheme would be little or no better than the continuation of the liquidation which we all desire to avoid. Now, while opposed to the scheme of the Committee as it stands, I am quite prepared to admit that the scheme which I have propounded is not without difficulty, yet I contend that the difficulty may be surmounted. I believe that the counsel consulted find it a hard matter to devise any course which would not be surrounded with difficulties. Well, then, what I propose is this. However disagreeable it may be to look upon the statute of limitations as other than repudiation, yet I think that under the circumstances the creditors have had fair and full time to prefer their claims, and it would, I maintain, be unjust to the shareholders to keep assets in suspense which have through no fault of theirs become barred by the operation of the statute. There are, however, some exceptional claims, such as the balances of existing charitable funds or trusts or of persons known to the liquidator. And the difficulty is again encountered here. The liquidator being in the position of a trustee for the shareholders has no right to waive any legal right on the part of the latter without their consent. This I think might be overcome by passing a resolution to that effect. What I would propose then is this:—That the liabilities which are barred should be ascertained and treated as assets. That the liabilities which are not barred and the balances belonging to existing charitable funds or trusts should be paid to the Accountant or Administrator General with such details as would enable the department entrusted with the funds to meet any claims which might hereafter be preferred. The matter would then stand thus:—

To be estimated liabilities		202,540
Less unbarred claims estimated at	Rs. 18,000	
And preferential claims, say	„ 7,000	
	25,000	
Actual Assets on hand	264,163	1,81,540
Less Liabilities	206,540	
		67,623
Saving	Rs.	2,30,163

—less expenses of liquidation to be immediately distributed amongst the shareholders, which distribution would complete the liquidation of the concern. The only obstacle which I see in the way of this mode of liquidation is the refusal of the Government officials to take charge of the amount to meet unbarred claims, but seeing that no responsibility would be incurred, I am inclined to think that Government would willingly acquiesce in the proposal. I have no official information on the point, but am unofficially informed that a member of the Government expressed an opinion privately that he did not think there would be any objection on the part of the Government. As is customary with such moneys, the amount would be invested in Government securities, in which the accruing interest receivable by the department would amply compensate for the slight trouble in the administration of the funds. Besides, it is extremely improbable that the whole amount will ever be claimed, so that a balance will ultimately revert to the Government. Such is the scheme which I would have you to adopt. I will not attempt to conceal that the shareholders are not absolutely relieved from all liabilities by the scheme, but they are, I think, relieved therefrom as is possible, and the contingency of any further claim is extremely remote." Mr. Macdonald added that in the event of the proposed fund would remain in existence and would form a large portion of this new fund, and the two funds would form one common fund. So that the officer to be provided for by section 8 of the bill having actually subscribed to the old fund would be entitled to the benefit of the new one. The honourable gentleman in charge of the bill having explained the position of the fund, it appeared to him that there was no reason in point of principle why the

TRIAL OF THE AHMEDABAD STATION MASTER.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the trial of John A. Boardman, late station-master in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Ahmedabad, was resumed before Sir Charles Sargent and the same common jury before whom the case was heard the preceding day. Mr. Scoble and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Anstey, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, conducted the defence.

Madherow Bulwunt was recalled and further cross-examined. He said—Mustoo Meea was my immediate superior; and when he told me to make payments to others out of the company's moneys, I was obliged to do so. When the note came, Mustoo Meea said it came from the station-master, that is all I know. I had no personal knowledge of the handwriting. I and Mustoo Meea know English sufficiently well for the performance of our duties. When the Rs. 800 were paid, there were two trains about to leave the station.

Re-examined—On the morning of the 10th November, all the business about the troops was over before the mixed train left. There were no officers talking to the station-master after the mail train had left. The officers with the troops bring a paper ready made out of the number of troops, &c., and the station-master himself prepares, or orders some clerk to prepare, a pass from the paper. It is no great trouble to prepare a pass: it may take ten or fifteen minutes. Mustoo Meea did not return to the coaching office after going out with the prisoner to the brake.

To Mr. Anstey—There is a partition between the coaching office and the verandah next to the platform. There are three holes in the partition out of which tickets are served out to passengers.

To the Court—It was five minutes after the mixed train left the station that Mustoo Meea and prisoner went out of the coaching office with the bags.

Guggul Javer said—I am employed as a clerk in the office of the carting agent at Ahmedabad, The carting agent keeps the cash in hand two days before he pays it into the railway office. I used to pay the money from the carting agent to Mustoo Meea at the coaching office. I always paid it in the evening. If it was very late, the money was paid the next morning. Six or seven days before the 1st November, the station-master asked me to pay half the money in the morning and the balance in the evening. I used to do so. This practice continued five or seven days. Afterwards our head clerk Dhunjeebhoy prevented me from paying in this way. Hurrichund used to give me the receipts in the evening. I paid Rs. 1,600 on the 9th or 10th November. The station-master told me the receipt would be sent after the mixed train had left.

Dulputram Himutram, clerk to Mr. Richmond, said he lent two sums of Rs. 300 and Rs. 200 to Mustoo Meea at the prisoner's request. Witness had got Rs. 200 for the company by Mr. Richmond's order; and he paid himself for that money out of the company's box. Witness thought there was nothing extraordinary in the station-master's position to apply to him for a temporary loan. Witness took no receipt from Mustoo Meea when he lent him money, even though there was no previous acquaintance between them. In paying the money to Mustoo Meea, witness trusted only the station master, at whose request he paid it.

To Mr. Anstey—No one else was present when Mr. Boardman asked me for the money on either occasion. It was on the platform inside the station. It was only my own money that I lent for private purposes. I paid out of Mr. Richmond's box. I lent for private purposes out of my funds, and took the vouchers to my house.

Mr. Anstey—Is your pocket the same thing as your house? (Laughter.)

Witness—No. I kept my own moneys in the company's box.

Mr. Anstey—Does Mr. Richmond or the pay clerk live in your house? (A laugh.)

Witness—Not at all. I did not inform my superiors of my lending Rs. 300 to Mustoo Meea, nor of my getting it back.

Re-examined—The engineer's department has no connection whatever with the traffic department, and I am in the engineer's department. In the box there is always a thousand rupees or vouchers for them. When some apply to me at my house for money, to save the trouble of going to the office, I pay them out of my own money, and when I go to the office I place the voucher in the box and take my money from it. I paid the Rs. 200 in the same way. As a matter of fact, I have never found any mistake in my balance. When I lent to Mustoo Meea, I believe I lent on the credit of the station-master. Because it was my own money, I did not inform my superiors when I lent the Rs. 300.

To the Court—The Rs. 200 were paid on the 14th November. On the 15th I was going to Veerungaum, when I saw Mr. Baillie at the station.

Jehangir Merwanjee said—I was guard on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on the 10th November. This is a receipt for six bags of money which were placed in the box in the up-mixed train. The box was locked and was taken to Surat. It was taken next morning from Surat by another train. The bags were placed in the box a quarter of an hour before the train started.

To Mr. Anstey—Mustoo Meea and Madherow brought the bags to the brake. The station-master came afterwards to the platform and asked me if I had received the bags all right. I said I had.

Burjorjee Framjee said—I am traffic cashier B. B. and C. I Railway, and remain in Bombay. I receive the cash from the up-country stations and take it out at the Grant Road station. I remember the mixed train arriving on the evening of the 11th November. I saw the cash box on the morning of the 12th. The locks were all in proper order. I found three Ahmedabad bags. I locked them up with other bags in my safe at the Grand Road station. The next day I took them out and put them into another box, which was locked. It was sent to the Company's general offices in the Fort. The bags were then taken out. They were all locked. They are always opened in the presence of a witness. The money in the three Ahmedabad bags was counted, and the witness, Furdonjee Bhikajee, made a memorandum, which he initialled. The sum amounted in all to Rs. 648-11-3. There was no cash-note, and I telegraphed to the station-master and reported the matter to Mr. Wood, the head accountant.

To Mr. Anstey—The bags are always sent in charge of the railway police. There was nothing particular to excite suspicion about the bags sent from Ahmedabad. I receive the cash notes and money bags only. I observed nothing peculiar about the bags from Ahmedabad. There was an instance of a bag from Ahmedabad containing Rs. 200 more than was stated in the cash-note. (Witness is shown several telegrams that passed between him and Ahmedabad station-master, and verifies them.) I received no telegram from the Ahmedabad station-master stating that the total cash sent by him on the 9th was Rs. 2,917-4-6.

Jevunram Jayanse said—I am head cashier in Bombay of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. (Witness is shown the cash-note from the Ahmedabad station.) I received this cash-note on the morning of the 11th November. It refers to the cash of the 10th.

Keswalal Munsookram, the telegraph clerk at the Ahmedabad station, is shewn the telegram dated Ahmedabad, 11th November, and says it was sent at 5-5 P.M. on the 11th. It was initialed by the station master. Witness is shown several other telegrams sent from 11th to 15th November and identifies them. They were all initialed by the station-master. Witness never received at his office a telegram from the station-master stating that the total cash sent by him was Rs. 2,917-4-6, and not Rs. 648-11-3.

Mr. Charles James Cummins, travelling auditor of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, said he had seen a copy of the company's audit rules in prisoner's office. It is a rule for the station-master to endorse in letters the amount of a cash-note on the back.

To a Juror—The average receipts by a mail train were about Rs. 1,000 a day.

To Mr. Anstey—I meant by the average receipts the coaching receipts of the Ahmedabad station only.

Mr. E. J. Baillie, police inspector, said he went to Ahmedabad on the 14th November last in consequence of receiving a telegram from Major Barras. He made enquiries at the station about the bags of money said to be missing. From this judgment it is clear that custody. These notes (produced) were found by Mustoo Meea in a drawer. Mustoo Meea pointed to pieces of green paper lying near the platform, and witness picked them up. The pieces were put together by Mr. Fulton, the magistrate.

To Mr. Anstey—Prisoner did not accuse either of the coaching clerks. He suspected the money was lost at Bombay. The bits of paper lying on the ground were first observed by Motiram, a police constable. We also found a list of moneys advanced by Mustoo Meea to prisoner and other persons. All that prisoner said when I first spoke to him was, that he saw the bags put into the box.

To Mr. Scoble—I understood him to say that he has not had time to see the cash counted; but that he saw the bags put into the large box.

Three station porters were submitted for cross-examination. This closed the case for the Crown at 4 P.M.

Mr. Anstey enquired if he was to go to the jury, because the only evidence to implicate the prisoner was the evidence of Mustoo Meea, Madhewrao, and Dulputram, who were all of them approvers.

The Judge said he did not think Dulputram was an accomplice, and was of opinion that the case might go to the jury.

Mr. Anstey, in addressing the jury, said he regretted very much to be obliged to do so. The jury were at the outset reminded that the verdict was theirs, and theirs only; and that there was no law which required them to defer to the suggestion or opinion of any one else. The learned counsel remarked upon the circumstance which had come under his observation that, in this as in most other cases, the prosecutions were characterised by the same avidity, the same greed to seize a verdict. The learned counsel did not know whether those who instructed his learned friends for the prosecution were guilty of presenting an untruth, or what was equal to it, whether they were guilty of the grossest equivocation when they said the cash-note was not sent with the three bags of money. The fact was that the cash-note arrived in Bombay the day before the receipt of the money bags. His learned friend had three times, within his hearing, called this a Crown prosecution; but he (Mr. Anstey) said it was not a Crown prosecution, but a prosecution for the company, or rather Mustoo Meea and Madhewrow, the accomplices. And the Government, if they learned of this statement—though it be even the Bombay Government—would have sufficient respect for itself to repudiate that this prosecution was a Crown prosecution at all. Expressing his intention to go through the principal facts of the case, the learned counsel said he was sorry to detain the jury longer than he could help, but if they had been detained two days, the fault was of those who called English-speaking witnesses into the box, and yet allowed them to gain time to give their answers by speaking through the interpreters. The learned counsel suggested that the mistake, if mistake it can be called, as to the amount of the cash-note, was owing to the circumstance that Mr. Boardman was wholly engaged at the time in attending to the departure from the station of the mighty men of war, with their horses and their asses, their accoutrements and their handmaidens, and the learned counsel did not know what else, who had caused inconvenience for more than an hour at the station, and whom every body else was anxious to dislodge and get rid of. (Laughter.) Mr. Anstey reviewed at great length the relative positions and duties of Mustoo Meea, Madhewrow, and his client, and commented upon the version given by the two former in a manner which they expected to tell in their own favour. It was clear that the fraud was committed at Ahmedabad, and that the cast note was not signed by Mr. Boardman until after the bags had been locked in the box. It was suggested that the other men, having the keys in their possession, had enough time to tamper with the bags before the train left. The circumstance of the Rs. 60 left in the drawer, of which Mustoo Meea made a report in a state of trepidation just at the last moment, was commented upon at great length as one that told most damagingly against the two accomplices and pointed to the faulty and objectionable system of money transactions that was pursued at the station. The learned counsel submitted that his view of the evidence of the two accomplices could only shew what wicked, stupid liars they must be. And as to Dulputram, he (Mr. Anstey) told the jury upon his professional reputation, which he staked upon the issue, that he was according to the law an abettor in the crime. Whatever might be the opinion of the law advisers of the Company, who personated the Crown in the case, there could be no doubt that he (Dulputram) was as much an accomplice as either Mustoo Meea or Madhewrow. As to the conduct of Mr. Boardman after the money bags had been sent, the learned counsel said emphatically that it was consistent with all sense of innocence; and that none but members of the stupid, senseless, benighted railway police, with Major Barras at their head, could ever have doubted it. It was a member of that stupid force (a native Christian,) Mr. Baillie,—the learned counsel wished he had chosen not a European name, nor that of a Parsee, a Hindoo, nor a Moslem, but a name more appropriate to his colour and his peculiarities—who said that Mustoo Meea and Madhewrow were not given into his custody by Mr. Boardman. Yet in justice to his client, he must say that such was the fact. Mr. Boardman told this so-called Mr. Baillie to take those two men into custody. The learned counsel next commented upon the small pieces of paper which the prosecution produced as the prisoner's orders for money, but which he said were mere fragments of forgery, including what he called "the green fragments of forgery." He urged most emphatically that the three principal witnesses were accomplices; and that it was the duty of the jury, when the evidence of accomplices was not corroborated by independent testimony, to acquit the prisoner of the charge. They admitted that they concealed their acts from their superiors, and it was in evidence that one of them tore up the evidence of his guilt. On their own showing, Mustoo Meea and Madhewrao were accomplices; and they could not fall back upon Dulputram, because Dulputram himself was an accomplice. The learned counsel concluded by saying that, if his client was convicted upon what he characterised as the worthless and tainby evidence of accomplices in guilt, aided by stupid railway policemen—over whom Major Barras held the office of Commander-in-Chief—it would be the first time in Bombay that such a conviction was obtained.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said he was of opinion that there was nothing in the evidence to show that Dulputram took any part in aiding or abetting the commission of the offence; but although he could not strictly be termed an accomplice, yet his Lordship would warn the jury against taking his evidence by itself as sufficiently corroborative testimony. They must look to all the circumstances of the case, and come to the conclusion whether the story of the accomplices was borne out by independent evidence. It was for the jury to consider, looking to the whole case, what reliance they could attach to the evidence of any particular witness. The learned judge proceeded to read and comment upon the evidence of the different witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. Anstey—Will your Lordship give a finding to the jury as to the sixty rupees found in the drawer?

The Judge—I am very much obliged to you.

His Lordship then read the evidence bearing upon the circumstance that sixty rupees were found by Mustoo Meea in a drawer after the bags had been sent away, that prisoner got angry about it, and that he felt indignant with Mustoo Meea for the omission. His Lordship told the jury to form their own conclusion as to how far this circumstance favoured the innocence of the prisoner.

The jury retired for consultation a few minutes before 7 P. M.

Mr. Anstey—Now that the jury has retired, may I ask your Lordship to reserve that point?

The Judge—Yes, it is reserved.

The point in question was whether the evidence of Dulputram was the evidence of an accomplice or not.

The jury returned into Court in three minutes, with a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

At the request of the foreman, His Lordship directed that the jury in this case should be released from further attendance during the Sessions.

The Court adjourned at 7 P.M. until 11 o'clock to-day. There is only one more case for trial. Mr. Farran informed the Court that the trustees of the Bombay Civil Fund had determined not to proceed with the second case against Gunputrow Madhewrow.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MELVILL and the Hon. Mr. Justice KEMBALL.

A QUESTION OF LIMITATION.

KAKAJEE BIN RANOJEE AND OTHERS, APPELLANTS, VS. BAPOOJEE BIN MADHOWROW, RESPONDENT.

THE action was brought to recover one-third of the emoluments derived by the Sheikee Deshmookhs from 150 villages of the division of Sunguinnair and a share of one-half of the unpartitioned property, including office of Patel, &c., which was in possession of respondent's father Mahadew to his death in Shuke 1753, A.D. 1831, calculating the value of the one-third share at eighteen times, and the half share at ten times, the true valuation, as detailed in plaint, amount to Rs. 8,868-3-10, Ranojee's name being alone on the records of Government. The suit was originally tried before Mr. Krishnajee Vishnu Limaye, First-class Subordinate Judge of Ahmednuggur, who, for want of proof, threw out Bapoojee's claim to horses and other animals, brass and copper utensils, and other moveable property in general. Costs proportionally on the parties, according to the sum allowed and disallowed.

On the above decision an appeal was presented to Mr. A. C. Richardson, District Judge of Ahmednuggur, who reversed the decree of the lower Court, and, under section 351 of Act VIII. of 1859, remanded the case for re-trial.

The case was accordingly re-tried before the Subordinate Judge, who decided the claim of Bapoojee as established, and directed that he, Bapoojee, receive from the defendants Kakajee and others one-third share of the Deshmookhee wuttun, and Patelkee lands, as sued for in the plaint.

The appellants (defendants), not being satisfied with the above decision, presented an appeal to the High Court through their vakeel, Mr. Shantaram Narayen. The High Court gave the following decision:—

This is a suit for partition of the land and emoluments attached to a Deshmookhee wuttun.

A preliminary objection has been taken that the claim is in part, if not entirely, barred by section 7 of Act VIII. of 1859, the plaintiff having in a former action sued for a portion of the lands which he now claims. The former suit was brought in 1856, and was decided by the Sudder Dewany Adawlut in 1857. The plaint has not been produced before us, but from the judgment it appears that the plaintiff sued the present appellants to recover from them the third share of the Deshmookee hucks in the pergunna of Sinnur, at the same time reserving to himself the right to sue at a future time for a share of the same allowances in other pergunnas. The defendants' judgment of the Sudder Adawlut was in these terms—"The Court, concurring in opinion with the Judge who admitted this special appeal that the Zilla Judge ought to have read exhibit No. 14 in conjunction with exhibit No. 39, and that Bapoo is not thereby precluded from suing for his share of the wuttun, find however that he has only sued for a portion of his share and not for his whole share, which it is requisite for him to do, as no division has yet taken place in the family. The Judge's decree therefore, so far as it ties among all the partners was founded on the same cause of action as a suit, of which the object was a continuance of the partnership and the settlement of a single item in dispute between two of the partners? Being of opinion that the cognizance of the suit is not barred by section 7, we have further come to the conclusion that the plaintiff is entitled to succeed on the merits. The suit was originally brought against the four appellants, who, together with the plaintiff, are the only descendants of Madhowrao, by whom it is admitted that the whole wuttun was held. The defence of the appellants was that there were a number of other sharers, remote relatives, and representatives of two other branches of the family, and it is contended that the plaintiff was bound to trace back his genealogy to the original grantee of the wuttun, and to prove that no other descendants of that grantee, except himself and the appellants, are in existence. We do not think that he is under any such obligation. *Prima facie* it was sufficient for him to show that the whole wuttun was held by Madhowrao, and that he and the appellants are the only representatives of Madhowrao. Twelve other persons named by the appellants as co-sharers have been joined as defendants, and it is for them to show that they have any rights which operate to restrict the plaintiff's *prima facie* right to treat as the exclusive property of himself and the appellants' property which has for a great number of years been managed exclusively by them and their common ancestor Madhowrao. The case set up by the appellants is that, in accordance with a family customs, they, as representatives of the eldest branch of the family, are entitled to the exclusive management of the wuttun; that the plaintiff and the distant relatives who have been joined as defendants are entitled to maintenance and nothing more; and that the plaintiff, having had three villages assigned to him for his maintenance, has no claim to anything more. There is no proof whatever of the existence of any such family custom. Of the twelve persons named by the appellants as co-sharers, ten only have appeared. Of these, three (witnesses Nos. 292, 294, and 295,) know nothing about any maintenance having been paid out of the wuttun to their branch of the family. The rest declare that payments have been made to them for maintenance, and they are to a certain extent corroborated by the plaintiff's witness No. 223. Receipts for these alleged payments are also produced by the appellants (exhibits 94 to 147.) We consider that this evidence is not sufficient to establish any right of these defendants to share in the wuttun. The receipts have all been given since the plaintiff's claim to a third share was first made, and the wording of the receipts clearly shows that, at the time when the receipts were written, it was in contemplation to use them for the purpose of resisting the plaintiff's claim. They are therefore of little or no value. The statements of the defendants as to the payments made to them are very loose and vague. They do not say that they received any fixed annual sum for maintenance, but that, when they wanted ten or twenty rupees for their expenses, they received it from the first appellant or from his father. Considering the extreme care which the sharers in a wuttun ordinarily take to define and to exact their full rights, we can hardly regard such a statement as credible. Such a primitive mode of dividing the proceeds of the wuttun might be intelligible, if the defendants had been living together as an undivided family, but in point of fact they have been scattered about in different parts of the country for years, if not for generations. Their names are not entered in the Government books as sharers in the wuttun, and they have never had any voice in the management of the wuttun. The appellants now put forward these defendants as sharers in the wuttun, but it is shown that during the interval between the suit 1856 and the present suit, the appellants negotiated with the plaintiff on the basis that they and the plaintiff were the sole proprietors of the wuttun. On the whole, we do not think there is any satisfactory proof either that there are any sharers in the wuttun except the plaintiff and the four appellants, or that any payments have been made by the appellants for which they are entitled to credit in the calculation of mesne profits. The defendants who have been joined in the suit did not appeal against the decision of the Subordinate Judge, but at the last moment, when the pleader for the appellants had almost concluded his reply, an application was made on their behalf that they might be joined as appellants. This was of course refused, but they have not in fact been at all prejudiced by the refusal. They have had the full benefit of Mr. Shantaram's able argument, the whole object of which was to establish the rights of those defendants whom he did not nominally represent, and thereby to procure the rejection of the claim against those for whom he appeared. We think that the plaintiff is entitled to the share claimed by him, and to mesne profits from the date of suit till the date of execution. Mr. Shantaram has contended that mesne profits cannot, under any circumstances, be awarded for a longer period than six years; but we know of no provision of any law of limitation which prevents a Court from awarding mesne profits or interest during the whole period for which a suit is pending, however long that period may be. We should be very sorry if any penalty of the kind were imposed upon the victims of the dilatory action of our Courts. Another objection which Mr. Shantaram has taken in the matter of costs appears to us equally unsustainable. He contends that, in valuation of the suit, the plaintiff ought not to have included the value of the three villages in his possession, since he was not suing for a share of those villages. But in fact he was suing for his share of the whole family property, and it was both right and necessary that he should bring into account, as the subject-matter of his suit, the whole of the property whether held by himself or the defendants. We affirm the Subordinate Judge's decree, and award mesne profits (to be determined at the execution of the decree) from the date of institution of the suit till the date of execution, with costs throughout on appellants.

CALCUTTA RACES—SECOND MEETING.

(*Englishman.*)

THE MERCHANTS' CUP DAY.

STEWARDS—Hon. Major Bourke, J. A. Crawford, Esq., Colonel James, C.B., T. M. Robinson, Esq., H. J. Prinsep, Esq.

SECRETARY—Chas. Hartley, Esq.

CLERK OF THE COURSE—W. Pritchard, Esq.

JUDGE—J. A. Crawford, Esq.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, 1872.

A BEAUTIFUL morning, without fog, and a good lot of horses entered on the card for each of the races, were insufficient to attract more than one hundred persons to the stand on Saturday, and the collection of carriages near the rails consisted of about twenty ticca gharries. In the stand, too, speculation was very languid, though, on Friday evening, the ordinary was well-attended. On the notice board in the stand was to be seen the decision of the stewards of the Steeple-chase Meeting, declaring the hurdles who evince an intelligent interest in the remains of Boodhist worship that have been brought from places in the neighbourhood and set up with great care and skill in the building and adjacent grounds. —*Ibid.*

MR. F. B. PEACOCK received charge of the office of Registrar of the High Court, Appellate side, from Mr. W. M. Souttar, on the forenoon of the 16th ultimo.

THE RAJA OF VIZIANAGRAM.—The Raja of Vizianagram came down by the 6-48 A.M. train of the 5th instant, and crossed over to Calcutta in a *dinghy* on account of the delay caused by the late transmission of luggage from the train to the steamer, which generally causes a delay of one hour.—*Englishman*, Feb. 6.

THE LATE MAIL ROBBERY AT DINAGEPORE.—We are informed by the Magistrate of Dinagepore, in connection with the late mail robbery, that four out of the five runners have confessed to having cut the bags open themselves, and that on the 2nd February all five were committed to take their trial on a charge of criminal breach of trust as carriers. It is believed that all the letters have been recovered, but a watch from Madeley and Co.'s is missing, and the contents of a small tinbox, which has been found, burst open.—*Ibid.*

DEATH OF MR. J. A. C. BOSWELL.—We regret to notice the death at Kensington of Mr. J. A. C. Boswell of the Madras Civil Service. Mr. Boswell entered the service in 1855, and was first appointed Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore. After that he held several posts in different parts of the Presidency, till, in 1870, he was appointed Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District. He left this country in August last on one year's furlough. Mr. Boswell was a very promising civilian, and, had he been spared, he would in all probability have risen to one of the highest posts in the service. Mr. Boswell took great interest in the districts to which he was posted, and many will remember his writings on the archæology of the Kistna District.—*Madras Times.*

STRANGE CONDUCT ON THE PART OF THE POLICE.—A contemporary tells the following story, which it thinks reveals either misconduct on the part of the police or the existence of a state of things demanding prompt redress. An aged East Indian woman, a pensioner of St Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, was a few days ago found dead in a godown which sufficed for her dwelling. Having neither relations nor effects the police inspector of the district was applied to and requested to provide for her burial. This request was refused on the ground that she had died in a dwelling-house and not on any of the public roads. Rather than that the body should be delivered over to the *dhomes* and *burat*, the chaplain of Kidderpore gave the means for a decent burial.

HILLS NORTH OF DEYRAH.—3rd February.—Nothing very sensational to record, save it be that we were visited on the 1st by a dire storm of wind and *hail*, such as is not in the recollection of the oldest resident! There has certainly been nothing like it for the past twenty years! The hailstones were about the uniform size of marbles and kept falling for about an hour; when the storm ceased, they were lying fully one foot in depth. Every living thing seemed glad to get under shelter. I heard of two natives that were stunned, each being struck by a single hailstone. The lightning and thunder during the storm were most vivid, and the peals most deafening. This makes our fifth fall; the natives (Brahmins) predict three more falls of snow, one of which will be very heavy. We note this prophesy, but feel sceptical as to its fulfilment.—*Correspondent of Delhi Gazette.*

A TRAGICAL CLOSING OF THE YEAR.—A Prome correspondent of the *Rangoon Mail* writes—"The year 1871 closed over this district with the perpetration of four tragical events, in which the police took a most dis tinguished part. The first was the attempted murder of a Burmese woman, who was severely wounded by her husband, and left for dead; the second, a case of a Cheen woman was severely hacked up by her husband also, who very near deprived her of both her hands. Both these women were conveyed into town, for the purpose of being placed in the dispensary, where they are I believe in a precarious state, but their husbands have not been heard of, having effected their escape across the frontier. It is an open question whether these men were not assisted in escaping by the police, as much corruption exists in this branch of the service. The third tragedy was the one in which a poor Burmese female, while asleep, was murdered by her son-in-law, who is said to be insane. This man was apprehended because he foolishly went to the Thannah and gave himself up, otherwise, he also might have walked across the frontier unmolested. The fourth instance was a Police Goung, while playing and amusing himself with a loaded gun, killed a young Burman who happened to be standing by and in front of him. Whether this act was done intentionally or not is for the police to discover, but the Goung in the meanwhile maintains that he was not aware that the gun is a dangerous weapon in the hands of a policeman."

KISSING IN THE UNITED STATES.

WHEN a wild lark attempts to steal a kiss from a Nantucket girl, she says, "Come, sheer off, or I'll split your mainsail with a typhoon." The Boston girls hold still until they are well kissed, when they flare up, and say, "I think you ought to be ashamed."—*Boston Transcript.* When a young chap steals a kiss from an Alabama girl, she says, "I reckon it's my time now," and she gives him a box on the ear that he don't forget in a week.—*Irvington Herald.* When a clever fellow steals a kiss from a Louisiana girl, she smiles, blushes deeply, and says—nothing. We think our girls have more taste and sense than those of down East and Alabama. When a man is smart enough to steal the divine luxury from them, they are perfectly satisfied.—*New Orleans Picayune.* When a female is here saluted with a buss, she puts on her bonnet and shawl, and answereth thus: "I am astonished at thy assurance, Jedediah; for this indignity I will sew thee up."—*Lynn Record.* The ladies in this city receive a salute with Christian meekness; they follow the Scripture rule, when smitten on the one cheek, they turn the other also.—*Bungtown Chronicle.* When a New York gal receives a kiss she squirms at first, talks of the parson, and wants to be spliced forthwith. If the feller sheers off, he is sued for breach of promise in the sum of 100,000 dollars, as a dowry for her Mose.—*Our Jems.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

AN action for defamation is now before the Cantonment Magistrate, the prosecution being conducted by the Government solicitor. Summonses have, we believe, been issued, returnable on the 7th instant.—*Sindian.*

COLD WEATHER.—The cold during the last two or three days has been almost unprecedented for Kurrachee. Accounts from the cotton-growing districts give nothing of unusual interest. The cold thereabouts is said to be intense. On one night nearly 8 degrees of frost were indicated on some plantations. Exposed water in pots had a coat of ice thicker than a rupee.—*Ibid.*

THE EXPEDIENT OF A CONTRIBUTORY.—The defaulting contributories of the defunct Tyabjee Press Company were cited to appear on last Wednesday in the District Court, to plead to their failing to pay up calls. Only one contributory entered appearance, and some excitement was created by the man, who is a Parsee, named Cursetjee Dossabhoy entering the Court with a paper affixed to his turban, containing the words, legibly written in English and Guzerathee! "Oh! Creator, save thy creature from his grievances!" The proceedings of a meeting held in liquidation of the affairs of the Company were drawn up on paper, which he had strung around his neck and waist. The Judge desired the man to divest himself of such appendages, and told him that his liability to pay calls was not relieved by the expedients he had adopted to enlist public sympathy. The man retired crest-fallen, certainly, a sadder, if he was not a *wiser* man.—*Sind News*, Feb. 1.

OPENING OF A HIGH SCHOOL.—The Government has, we hear, sanctioned the establishment of a High School at Midnapore. Among the zemindars, who by their subscriptions have rendered this possible, is Babu Nobin Chundra Nag, who has contributed Rs. 5,000 in cash, besides a handsome permanent subscription.—*Englishman.*

BIGAMY.—A case of some importance is pending before J. A. Rickets, Esq., Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, in which one Thomas Parkinson, an employé of the Carriage Department of the East Indian Railway Company at Howrah, has charged his wife, Amelia Louisa, with the above offence. It appears from the petition filed by the prosecutor that on the 29th day of July last he married in India one Amelia Louisa Marimon who alleged to him at the time she contracted the marriage that she was a widow, whereas on enquiry he discovered that her former husband, named Michael Marimon, was alive, and is at present residing in England and attached to the 102nd Regiment at Aldershot. A commission has been granted to England to examine Mr. Marimon.—*Ibid.*

THE NAPIER PARK, MADRAS.—When do the originators of the Napier Park intend to finish their work? At present they are in the position of the man who began to build and was not able to finish. If they have no funds to go on with, they had better open a subscription for the purpose! We cannot imagine why the present site was pitched upon for a park, except for the sake of its stench; for this it possesses in a higher degree than any other part of Madras, and we might say any other part of the world.—*Madras Times.*

THE MADRAS SCHOOL OF ART.—What an idea of taste the outside of the School of Arts must give to the students who attend there. It is one of the dirtiest, dingiest looking places in Madras. If it were in Chancery it could not be in a much worse state than it is. Shutters may be seen hanging by one hinge, and panes of glass may be seen smashed wherever they formerly existed. Altogether there is such a look of dilapidation about the place that is seldom met with in buildings that are put to any use. If it is necessary to keep up an institution of this kind, a thing we very much question, surely a less disreputable building might be used for it. —*Ibid.*

A REMARKABLE TESTIMONIAL.—In a testimonial presented by the native gentlemen of Hyderabad (Sind) to their Civil Surgeon, there occurs the following noteworthy sentence:—"Although the zemana system is still prevalent and in vogue in this place, still the people, because they have commenced to appreciate English medicine, the services of Dr Holmested, and the effects his prescriptions produce, do not hesitate to call him to their private houses for attendance on their wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters, or to take them to his house or hospital."—*Pioneer.*

THE "STATESMAN" ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—With regard to the Alabama claims, the *Indian Statesman* strikes out a line for itself. Following the *Times* on the high road up to a certain point, it leaves it for the more adventurous guidance of the *Spectator*, who of course leads our contemporary into dangerous places. But even the *Spectator* soon becomes tame and the *Statesman* lets go its hand. "The award" (for direct depredations), it says, "will go against us, as it is our interest that it should. * * * Instead of sharing the popular alarm, we should be almost willing to refer the whole case to the single decision of the American nominee of the Geneva Commission." There is as much virtue in an "almost" as a "but."—*Ibid.*

THE WEATHER IN THE MEERUT DISTRICT, and beyond it in various directions, is said to be unprecedented. Day after day one thunderstorm succeeds another, and night after night too. The quantity of rain which has fallen must be very great. The crops have suffered, and some of them are probably ruined, especially where the hail came down heavily.—*Delhi Gazette*, Feb. 5.

THE RIDDELL MUSEUM, AGRA.—We are informed on good authority that the Government N. W. P. intends to dispute the right of the Municipality of Agra to spend any more money on the support of the Riddell Museum. We fear that it will be said that this proceeding can be only attributed to one cause. In his pardonable eagerness to surround his seat at Allahabad with will the features of metropolitan splendour, Sir W. Muir envies the Naboths of Agra their little vineyard of natural and antiquarian curiosities. As the Municipality is well able to afford the maintenance of the Museum, and the attendance of visitors is very considerable, there is a danger of its being argued that the only method that occurs to the Lieutenant-Governor is to refuse to allow us to spend our own money in the manner most agreeable to ourselves. We beg leave to add that this is not a question of the convenience of Europeans alone: most of the visitors to the Museum during Hindoos who evince an intelligent interest in the remains of Boodhist worship that have been brought from places in the neighbourhood and set up with great care and skill in the building and adjacent grounds. —*Ibid.*

THE RAJA OF VIZIANAGRAM.—The Raja of Vizianagram came down by the 6-48 A.M. train of the 5th instant, and crossed over to Calcutta in a *dinghy* on account of the delay caused by the late transmission of luggage from the train to the steamer, which generally causes a delay of one hour.—*Englishman*, Feb. 6.

THE LATE MAIL ROBBERY AT DINAGEPORE.—We are informed by the Magistrate of Dinagepore, in connection with the late mail robbery, that four out of the five runners have confessed to having cut the bags open themselves, and that on the 2nd February all five were committed to take their trial on a charge of criminal breach of trust as carriers. It is believed that all the letters have been recovered, but a watch from Madeley and Co.'s is missing, and the contents of a small tinbox, which has been found, burst open.—*Ibid.*

DEATH OF MR. J. A. C. BOSWELL.—We regret to notice the death at Kensington of Mr. J. A. C. Boswell of the Madras Civil Service. Mr. Boswell entered the service in 1855, and was first appointed Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore. After that he held several posts in different parts of the Presidency, till, in 1870, he was appointed Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District. He left this country in August last on one year's furlough. Mr. Boswell was a very promising civilian, and, had he been spared, he would in all probability have risen to one of the highest posts in the service. Mr. Boswell took great interest in the districts to which he was posted, and many will remember his writings on the archæology of the Kistna District.—*Madras Times.*

STRANGE CONDUCT ON THE PART OF THE POLICE.—A contemporary tells the following story, which it thinks reveals either misconduct on the part of the police or the existence of a state of things demanding prompt redress. An aged East Indian woman, a pensioner of St Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, was a few days ago found dead in a godown which sufficed for her dwelling. Having neither relations nor effects the police inspector of the district was applied to and requested to provide for her burial. This request was refused on the ground that she had died in a dwelling-house and not on any of the public roads. Rather than that the body should be delivered over to the *dhomes* and *burat*, the chaplain of Kidderpore gave the means for a decent burial.

HILLS NORTH OF DEYRAH.—3rd February.—Nothing very sensational to record, save it be that we were visited on the 1st by a dire storm of wind and *hail*, such as is not in the recollection of the oldest resident! There has certainly been nothing like it for the past twenty years! The hailstones were about the uniform size of marbles and kept falling for about an hour; when the storm ceased, they were lying fully one foot in depth. Every living thing seemed glad to get under shelter. I heard of two natives that were stunned, each being struck by a single hailstone. The lightning and thunder during the storm were most vivid, and the peals most deafening. This makes our fifth fall; the natives (Brahmins) predict three more falls of snow, one of which will be very heavy. We note this prophesy, but feel sceptical as to its fulfilment.—*Correspondent of Delhi Gazette.*

A TRAGICAL CLOSING OF THE YEAR.—A Prome correspondent of the *Rangoon Mail* writes—"The year 1871 closed over this district with the perpetration of four tragical events, in which the police took a most dis tinguished part. The first was the attempted murder of a Burmese woman, who was severely wounded by her husband, and left for dead; the second, a case of a Cheen woman was severely hacked up by her husband also, who very near deprived her of both her hands. Both these women were conveyed into town, for the purpose of being placed in the dispensary, where they are I believe in a precarious state, but their husbands have not been heard of, having effected their escape across the frontier. It is an open question whether these men were not assisted in escaping by the police, as much corruption exists in this branch of the service. The third tragedy was the one in which a poor Burmese female, while asleep, was murdered by her son-in-law, who is said to be insane. This man was apprehended because he foolishly went to the Thannah and gave himself up, otherwise, he also might have walked across the frontier unmolested. The fourth instance was a Police Goung, while playing and amusing himself with a loaded gun, killed a young Burman who happened to be standing by and in front of him. Whether this act was done intentionally or not is for the police to discover, but the Goung in the meanwhile maintains that he was not aware that the gun is a dangerous weapon in the hands of a policeman."

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